

No 61,563

THE TIMES
Tomorrow
The music man
Spectrum presents the first of two extracts from Glenn Plaskins' biography of Vladimir Horowitz, the piano genius sometimes called 'the modern Liszt'.
The dancing year
Suzy Menkes explores the impact of the current ballet craze on this year's summer fashions.
Rites of summer
The sport pages cover the first day of Wimbledon and preview cricket's World Cup semi-finals.
Computer Horizons
The original Silicon Valley: The new generation of software; up-to-date advice for Mrs Worthington.

Rebel battle a setback for Arafat

Mr Yasser Arafat suffered a further setback when Palestinian Liberation Organization rebels started an artillery battle in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley that effectively delayed an important PLO conference which would overwhelmingly support his leadership. In Damascus, gunmen tried to murder one of his senior military commanders. **Page 6**

Surprises on royal tour

The first week of the Prince and Princess of Wales' 17-day tour of Canada produced both scenes of uninhibited enthusiasm from the large, welcoming crowds and some perplexing moments for the royal visitors. **Page 6**

'No' to hanging

The return of the death penalty would probably be opposed by most senior judges and leaders of the legal profession, preliminary soundings show. **Page 3**

FINANCIAL TIMES

Renewed attempts will be made today to re-open talks on the dispute at the *Financial Times*. The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service will ask the management and the National Graphical Association to agree that the dispute should be settled by binding arbitration.

Volcker back

President Reagan ended months of speculation when he reappointed Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board for a second four-year term. **Page 15**

President Li

Mr Li Xianshan, China's new President, is considered a compromise figure not strongly committed to the present leadership but who has also not laid himself open to charges of excessive leftism. **Page 4**

Coalite defence

Mr Ted Needham, chairman of the Coalite group which owns the Falkland Islands Company, has defended its policy of trading with the Argentine Forces during their occupation of the islands. **Page 2**

Oilfield reports

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, is to question the Department of Energy about reports of a big new oilfield in the Firth of Clyde. **Page 2**

House prices up

The *Times*/Halifax Building Society house price index shows an 11 per cent rise in house prices in the past year and indicates that the increase will continue. **Page 3; back page**

Parliament resumes its business after the State Opening by The Queen on Wednesday. A complete list of members of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Government appears on **Page 4**.

Porsche power

Porsche continued their dominance of the Le Mans 24-hour motor race when they claimed the first eight places. Al Holbert, of United States, won in a turbo-charged 956. **Page 19**

Leader page, 11
Letters: On invisible earners, from Sir Peter Parker; air fares, from Lord Bethell, MEP.
Leading articles: Stuttgart summit; Death penalty for terrorists; Overseas development administration.
Features, pages 8-10: The way forward for the Alliance; Bernard Levin on fighting the good fight; Israel's economic troubles; Spectrum: Wimbledon guide; Modern Times: The urban gardeners.
Obituary, page 12: Brigadier G. M. O. Davy, Acrei Sarkov.

French throw doubt on Thatcher's 'triumph' at summit

From Ian Murray, Stuttgart

Under "hard pounding" from an extremely tough Mrs Thatcher, other EEC leaders at the Stuttgart summit reluctantly put their signatures to a final document yesterday which appeared to give the British Prime Minister everything she was asking for. But it still remains to be seen if the hard won promises will be honoured. The document offers Britain a £450m rebate on its 1983 contributions to the EEC budget, with no commitment to an increase in the amount of money which member states must pay to the community. But France has had it written into the minutes that it will block any payment to Britain if there is not a prior agreement on the way in which the near bankrupt Community should be financed in the future.

And Mr Riet Dankert, the President of the European Parliament - which can stop any rebate - warned that the "unsatisfactory and disappointing conclusions" of the summit were just not good enough.

Both France and parliament want to see the Community paid more money and they have very wide support. So far, Mrs Thatcher has always said she "remained to be convinced" of the need for more money, but yesterday she seemed to soften slightly on the point. She said, once there had been a full review of the Common Agricultural Policy spending, a proper look at other policies and once she was convinced that the budget contributions were being fairly levied.

Her agreement might be easier if negotiations are speeded up on Spanish and

Portuguese membership. There were some indications that Britain might be considering raising the budget ceiling in the interests of enlargement. But this sign of softening was in no way apparent at the negotiation table. Mrs Thatcher pulled off a remarkable negotiating triumph, oblivious of the fact that she might be spilling blood on the way. On Saturday she apparently threatened to leave the meeting and so bring the summit crashing to failure.

An aggrieved M. Pierre Mauroy admitted afterwards: "It was a bit rough." Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, who chaired the meeting, said pointedly that he had not liked some of the things which had been said. It was time for an end to national selfishness in the interests of the community, he added.

The presidency of the Community is assumed by Greece from the beginning of next month and there are only three working months of negotiations left in which to put together the necessary package in time for agreement by the Athens summit at the beginning of December.

The phrase in the final document which necessitated

Mr Thatcher's "hard pounding" reads: "On the basis of the conclusions reached on development of policies, improving budgetary discipline and the examination of the financial system, the extent and timing of the Community's requirements in terms of own resources will be determined".

The original drafts, she explained, had tried to hold Britain down to agree an increase and she would have none of it.

She was also immensely pleased with the rebate money on offer, even though it was much less than had been mentioned as a likely British target. It meant, she explained patiently, that over the past four years Britain had received back some £2,500 million in rebates which worked out at 65.5 per cent. This, she emphasised, was very near the two thirds target which Britain had always sought.

Since she had believed when she arrived that nobody was remotely interested in giving Britain any money at all, she said she was very satisfied with the result, however sceptical some people might be about it.

The summit's one moment of peace among the discord came at the end when the leaders put their signatures to the so-called solemn declaration on European union, a much watered down version of a paper drawn up hopefully in 1981. In the intervening negotiations all the bits which Britain regarded as dangerous have been excised, in particular any reference to the need for majority voting in the Council of Ministers.



Satisfied: Mrs Thatcher at yesterday's summit's closing press conference

Two die in sunshine marathon races

Two men died in the early stages of marathon races yesterday. Mr Barry Norris, aged 45, of Watt Lane, Sheffield, collapsed after covering three-and-a-half miles of the Sheffield Marathon. He revived briefly after a police officer gave him heart massage, but died within 30 minutes of being admitted to Royal Hallamshire Hospital.

A man aged 36 collapsed and died on the Tyne Bridge two miles after the start of the Newcastle to South Shields half-marathon race in which a British record of 21,500 runners took part.

With temperatures well into the mid-70s, 40 people were taken to hospital suffering from exhaustion.

Mr Max Coleby, the race director, said: "As the man collapsed within the first two miles, it would seem that some sort of medical problem was to blame."

"We are absolutely devastated by this, but we did stress to anyone taking part should first undergo a medical check-up."

Northumbria police said later that the name of the dead runner would not be released until relatives had been informed, but said he was married and lived in Gosforth, near Newcastle.

The Police said up to 80 runners had been treated in hospital, mostly for heat exhaustion.

A warm, dry and sunny start to Wimbledon fortnight is forecast, with fine weather set to last over most of the country for at least several days.

A spokesman for the London Weather Centre said that conditions looked good, although there could be isolated thunderstorms.

Temperatures were in the 70s in most places yesterday, with Scotland and the North enjoying the best weather. The highest recorded temperature was in Tunnel Bridge, Tayside, which reached 79F, 26C.

At Rothbury in Northumberland road surfaces melted and gritting lorries were kept busy.

Many coastal roads were choked with traffic and the A4 reported a five-mile jam on the A299 near Herne Bay, Kent, and long queues on the A65 and A591 in the Lake District.

Pope's meeting with Walesa put off

From Roger Boyes, Czestechowa

The long-awaited meeting between Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, and the Pope was postponed yesterday amid church fears that the encounter could spark off anti-government demonstrations and detract from the religious mission of the papal visit.

The Government also indicated its anxiety about the danger of Solidarity disturbances - especially in Wroclaw which the Pope visits tomorrow - by reminding the church that it should abide by its agreement with the Polish authorities. This agreement among other things obliged the 10,000 church sides who police large open air masses to identify Solidarity demonstrators and tell the militia.

The sides have not been doing this and the result has been two Solidarity demonstrations in Warsaw and a vast array of red and white Solidarity banners during the Pope's Saturday night encounter with some one million young pilgrims in Czestechowa.

Mr Walesa was due to meet the Pope yesterday which was the main focus of the religious celebrations during the Pope's

visit, commemorating the six hundredth anniversary of the arrival in Poland of its holiest icon, the Black Madonna, which is housed in the fortified Jasna Gora monastery in Czestechowa. The authorities had indicated, after talks between the Pope and General Wojciech Jaruzelski on Friday, that Mr Walesa would be allowed to meet the Pontiff, the first such meeting since martial law was declared in December 1981.

But the Vatican has been extremely worried about the Solidarity protests during and after the Holy Masses. As today had such an important religious purpose, it was clear that talks with Mr Walesa would give an overly political tone to the day and detract from the spiritual significance.

Mr Walesa, who has been watching the papal Masses on television at his Gdansk home, is judging by his telephone manner, not very happy with the arrangement but accepts it. Two of his advisers explained to him on Saturday that the calls of "Walesa, Walesa" by Warsaw demonstrators has shown the Pope that the meeting must be discreet. It is now thought likely

Continued on back page, col 1

Challenger launches satellite

From Trevor Fishlock, Cape Canaveral

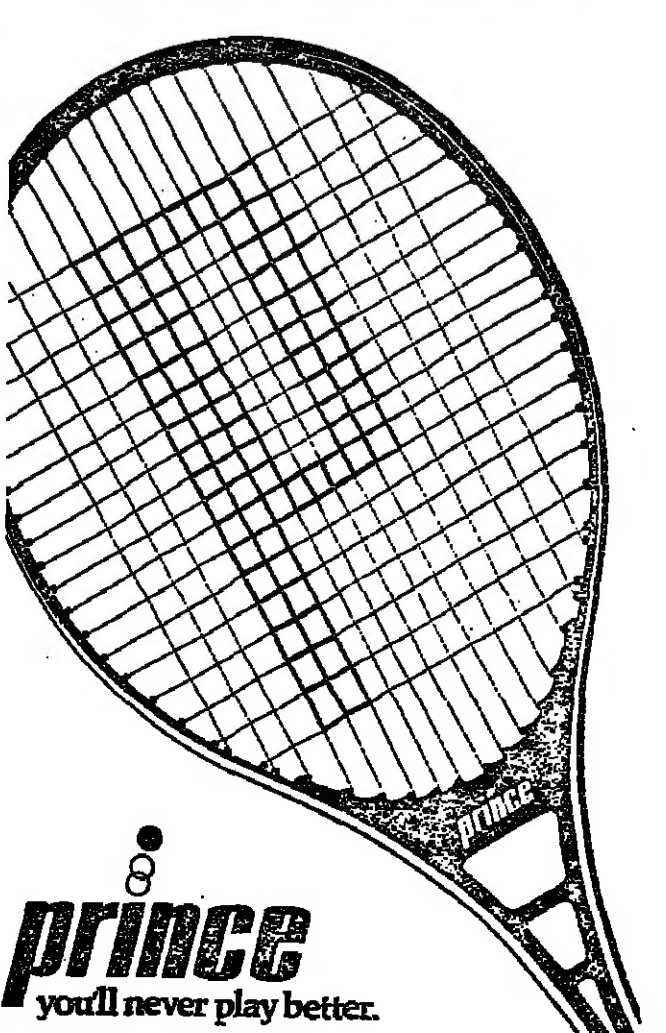
The crew of the American space shuttle Challenger yesterday launched a satellite for the Indonesian Government which will improve radio and telephone communications among Indonesia's scattered islands.

A Canadian satellite which will improve television coverage in parts of North America was launched the previous day. Today the crew will work on experiments and on Wednesday they will "drop overboard" a space platform satellite, later retrieving it with a remote controlled arm.

Thousands of Americans are calling on special telephone number to listen to conversation between the five astronauts and mission control in Houston. For 50 cents (33p), people can hear one minute of space talk.

New era, page 5

TEST DRIVE THE PRINCE AND DISCOVER WHY IT'S WIMBLEDON'S No.1 RACKET



Liberal 'manoeuvring' led to Steel-Jenkins rift

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Relations between Mr Roy Jenkins, who last week announced his decision to step down from the Social Democratic Party leadership, and Mr David Steel suffered a setback from which they never recovered after the so-called Ettrickbridge summit at the Liberal leader's home during the election campaign.

As Mr Steel and Dr David Owen, who took over from Mr Jenkins tomorrow, met at the weekend to discuss the future of the Alliance, it emerged that Mr Jenkins had been deeply upset at the way the Ettrickbridge meeting had been handled and presented in advance through the media as a "Steel to take over from Jenkins" exercise.

Friends of Mr Jenkins say that although he would have stepped down anyway after the election, the deterioration in his relations with Mr Steel, which up to and during the election had always been excellent, may have contributed to the speed of his announcement, which took Westminster by surprise last week.

It was not a big contributory factor, friends say, but it might have made the decision easier to take.

The Ettrickbridge meeting of the Alliance campaign committee on May 29 came midway during the campaign at a time when it was clear that the Alliance was not moving in public support fast enough to pose a threat to the two main parties.

It had in fact been planned two weeks before. It had been intended to hold the meeting in Glasgow, only the venue was changed. SDP sources claim the Liberal mounted "an extraordinary hyping exercise" to build the meeting up into something more than it was and Press reports which the SDP clearly believes were inspired by the Liberals, suggested that Mr Steel might take Mr Jenkins's "title as potential prime minister to boost the Alliance's fortunes."

In the event, no such demand was made at the meeting: "I was there and I am by no means

Begin picks new envoy to London

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The long-running diplomatic saga over the appointment of a new Israeli Ambassador to London finally ended yesterday when Mr Yehuda Avner, aged 54, was unanimously approved by the Cabinet as the man to succeed Mr Shlomo Argov, whose shooting last June led to the invasion of Lebanon.

Mr Avner, who was born in Manchester, is affectionately referred to by Mr Menachem Begin as "my Shakespeare", because of his skill in adding stylistic polish to the Prime Minister's English language correspondence.

Unlike the other three front-runners previously mentioned for the post, he has no past in the Jewish terrorist groups which fought the British before 1948.

The appointment still has to be formally approved by Britain before Mr Avner is named officially, but it is known in advance that there will be no objections. When he arrives in London, the new ambassador will be subject to Israeli security procedures which have been extensively reviewed since the attack on Mr Argov.

The appointment has been delayed for an embarrassing length of time because of Foreign Ministry plays to prevent the plum post going to a political appointee and the reluctance of the British to countenance Mr Begin's first choice, Mr Eliahu Lankin, a former senior commander in the troupe Jewish terrorist organisation.

Healey backs Hattersley as Labour leader

By Philip Webster and David Felton

Mr Roy Hattersley received the public endorsement in the Labour leadership contest yesterday of Mr Denis Healey, the party's deputy leader.

As an opinion poll indicated that Mr Hattersley is the favourite choice to take over from Mr Michael Foot among people who did not vote Labour at the general election, Mr Healey backed him by bluntly, emphasizing his advantage in terms of greater experience over his chief rival, Mr Neil Kinnock.

"There will be no room for a long process of learning by trial and error. The stakes are far too great for that," Mr Healey said.

His comments, in an article in the *News of the World*, made

Continued on back page, col 8

Ghana regime claims mutiny crushed

By Our Foreign Staff

An attempted mutiny by Ghanaian soldiers was crushed yesterday in Accra. All military personnel have been confined to barracks, according to an announcement by Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, the Army commander.

Brigadier Quainoo said on Accra Radio, monitored by the BBC in London and quoted by Reuters, that Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the head of state, would broadcast to the nation later.

Brigadier Quainoo said: "I have come to the studio this afternoon to assure you all that the attempt this morning by some dissident soldiers to mutiny and create confusion in the country has been crushed."

Earlier yesterday the radio was under the control of people identifying themselves as "revolutionary fighters" for about two hours. They announced on the radio the ruling Provisional National Defence Council, headed by Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, had been disbanded.

The first indications of an attempted coup or mutiny came at 11.58 BST yesterday, when the radio broadcast an announcement in the name of "operational commissioner" Carlos Haidu Gyiwah, saying that troops at the "castle" (the seat of government in Accra) would be bombarded unless they surrendered.

A later broadcast called on the people and security men to arrest 10 military officers, including Brigadier Quainoo, and said all entry points into Ghana had been closed.

Official Ghanaian sources said that Gyiwah was a lance-corporal in the Army, jailed after a previous abortive coup attempt against Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings last November.

The sources added that Lance-Corporal Gyiwah was a bodyguard of Sergeant Aloka Akata-Pore, also jailed after the failed coup. Sergeant Akata-Pore, a former member of the PNDC, helped Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings in December 1981 when he staged his second coup in less than three years.

Almost two hours after the first announcement by the mutineers, a Captain Quarshie came on the radio to say that the Government had regained control.

TV union offers tennis deal

By Alan Hamilton

Officials of the union in dispute with the BBC are to offer a guarantee of normal television coverage at Wimbledon during talks provided 100 technicians suspended last week are reinstated.

The offer by officials of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs, will be put at a meeting at the headquarters of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service today. The talks are due to start at 2.30. 45 minutes after BBC's coverage of Wimbledon is scheduled to go on the air.

The dispute over payment of allowances to technicians threatens to disrupt live coverage of the Wimbledon tennis fortnight. The BBC said last night it was confident that the first day's transmission would go ahead as planned. But Mr Paddy Leach, deputy general secretary of the ABS, gave a warning that the rest of the tennis fortnight might be affected if there was no agreement at today's talks.

The 100 outside broadcast television technicians were sent home last week after coverage of Royal Ascot was interrupted by a stoppage. Other sporting events, including Saturday's finals of the BMW International women's tennis championships at Eastbourne, were blacked out, but the BBC said yesterday that the crews assigned to cover Wimbledon had not been involved in any of the previous disruptions.

The Wimbledon crews are all union members, but the BBC has been examining contingency plans to cover the tennis with non-union technicians. Other unions at the BBC representing editorial and technical staff have also been invited to attend today's talks.

The dispute arose after the BBC told staff that they may claim only half the allowance unless they can produce a hotel bill. The union claim that the move is an attempt to whittle away the traditional perks of the technicians' job, which compensates for long periods from home.

Wimbledon fortnight has a world-wide television audience estimated at 350 million. Television coverage is not exclusive to the BBC, although they provide pictures to other countries in the European Broadcasting Union on a reciprocal basis. Foreign television companies rely heavily, although not exclusively, in BBC coverage for which they pay the corporation a nominal fee.

All television stations taking Wimbledon coverage pay the All-England Lawn Tennis Club substantial fees, and the club's total television income this year is expected to be about £2.2m. In the event of a BBC blackout, foreign stations would receive a limited supply of film from ITN and other television companies.

Senior judges and legal chiefs set to oppose return of death penalty

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More of the senior judiciary and leaders of the legal profession would be likely to oppose the reintroduction of capital punishment, according to preliminary soundings among the profession.

Only a few judges sit in the House of Lords and therefore have a vote, but the views of the rest might well influence the way some PMs vote.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has refused to disclose his thinking on the issue, which he says he will make known only in Parliament. But in 1974 he voted in support of capital punishment for terrorist offences.

More professional judges, however, at the head of whom is Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice and most senior criminal law judge are thought to be against capital punishment.

One said: "I am certainly against it, and think most of my colleagues would be". Trials where the death penalty was a possibility, were always tense, with mistakes more likely to be made, he said. Juries also

seemed to be more likely to convict, as if to show they were not shirking their duty.

The legal profession, which forms one of the largest single interest groups in the Commons, leaves the question to individuals. But the leaders are against.

In personal opinion, Mr Richard Scott, QC, chairman of the Bar, said that capital punishment "appalled him" and he thought its reintroduction would be "lamentable".



Lord Hailsham: voted for hanging.

"I find myself unable to believe any such legislation would be put into effect, it is a relic of the past." He thought the general view among barristers would be against reintroduction.

● The reintroduction of the death penalty for certain categories of murder would win massive public support, according to an opinion poll published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

A survey in the *Sunday People* indicates that 93 per cent of people questioned were in favour of capital punishment for terrorists who kill, 90 per cent in favour for child murderers, and 85 per cent for killers of policemen.

Eight in 10 believe that robbers who kill should be executed and nearly as many call for capital punishment for sex murderers.

The poll by Public Opinion Surveys, was based on a quota sample of 1,055 adults, aged 18 and over, at 42 sampling points throughout Britain.

Leading article, page 11

Stars step out of the shadows



Cliff Richards and Sue Barker watching tennis players practising during yesterday's traditional Wimbledon garden party at the Hurlingham Club, Putney, south London.



Give the vicar a break, parishioners urged

Parishioners can help to keep difficulties that can lead to a breakdown

Parishioners should regard the weekly rest days of priests as sacrosanct, otherwise work would always be "straining at their minds".

The breakdown in clerical marriages brought sadness and discouragement to so many. When a priest's marriage failed "the whole parish is hurt, the whole diocese smarts, the whole church is wounded", the bishop says.

Colleges told to give self-taught a chance

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Universities and colleges should open their doors wider to self-taught men and women who have no paper qualifications but who have learnt a lot from life and experience.

Written by Mr Norman Evans, a senior fellow of the Policy Studies Institute, the report says that it is disturbing but true that there is not a single university or college in Britain with a specific policy to consider such people.

The report, from the Further Education Unit, says that many adults who missed out on higher or further education in their late teens may be far better

Sinclair buys De Lorean option

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair has bought an option, for an undisclosed amount, to purchase most of the assets of the De Lorean car plant in Dunmurry, Belfast, for the manufacture of a revolutionary electric vehicle.

Further discussions will be held between Sinclair and the Northern Irish authorities over the next few months.

For Sir Clive the electric vehicle project is a personal passion. He began research 10 years ago but it was not until 1981 that he established a proper research team. That team, now headed by Mr Barrie

Wills, the former managing director of the De Lorean plant at Dunmurry, was separated from Sinclair Research, Sir Clive's company, after 10 per cent of its stock was sold at the beginning of this year for about £12.9m.

Much of the £9m remaining after tax will be used to fund the project, and much of the research will be into the production of light alloys and plastics.

A statement from the company yesterday said: "At present the Sinclair Vehicle Project team is concerned to maintain

intact the medium composite plastics facility at Dunmurry which is considered to be among the most advanced in Europe".

No details have been disclosed about the design of the Sinclair car. Production of about 20,000 to 50,000 a year is envisaged but the statement added: "Nothing has been and nothing will be disclosed until about 1985".

If Sinclair bought the Dunmurry factory, it would be a big departure from its present manufacturing policy of subcontracting.

Home prices up by 11% and still rising

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices have risen by more than 11 per cent in the last year and the upward trend shows no sign of abating, according to the latest *Times* Halifax Building Society house price index.

Some parts of the country, such as the East Midlands, recorded gains of more than 17 per cent, although most of the rise has been in the last three months. The index shows that the cost of buying a second-hand home in the East Midlands rose by almost 11 per cent between March and the end of May.

Overall, the price of existing houses, seasonally adjusted, rose by just over 2 per cent in the last quarter to an average £28,108.

Big regional variations, are disguised by average prices. A 3 per cent rise in Greater London had taken the average to over £39,000, while in the south-east there had been more than a 14 per cent rise to £39,072.

Generally the cheapest property in the country is the Yorkshire and Humberside where the average price is £20,384. Even there prices have advanced sharply in the last three months, rising by 7.5 per cent, while over the year there has been a 12.5 per cent increase.

Prices actually fell in two parts of the country. Buying a home in East Anglia was almost

5 per cent cheaper in May compared with three months ago, although at £24,576 prices are still 2 per cent higher than this time last year. West Midlands homes are now 1.5 per cent cheaper than three months ago, but still 6 per cent more expensive than in May last year.

In both cases the rate of fall has slowed sharply and it looks as though the West Midlands will begin reflecting a real rise in house prices.

New house prices have also been rising and the average now stands at £34,530, more than 3 per cent higher than March but 12 per cent more than May last year. House buyers in the South-east now have to pay just over £43,000 for a new home, 5 per cent more than in March.

Demand for new homes has been running very high over the last few months because builders are able to offer mortgages. It looks almost certain that the cost of home loans will rise by about 1½ points to 11½ per cent. When building society leaders meet on Wednesday, it is felt the higher cost of borrowing will have little effect on the market and will not dampen demand.

Unless the societies can attract more savings, however, they are going to be hard pushed to continue lending at present levels.

Tables, back page

Queues for a boom in the cinema

By David Hewson

The British cinema is back in business with rising audiences and a surge in film production. After a disastrous spell of poor admission figures the queues are forming in Leicester Square again, and at Pinewood, Britain's biggest studio complex, all 15 stages are occupied making two multi-million pound American blockbusters *Superman* and *The Last Days of Pompeii*, and a more modest British film, *The Dresser*.

Last year cinema admissions fell by 26 per cent and takings by 19 per cent, provoking warnings of a new rash of theatre closures. But the Spielberg film, *E.T.* and *Gandhi*, the British Oscar success, started an audience resurgence which has astonished exhibitors.

The dramatic success of *E.T.* and *Gandhi* pushed last December's admissions up 27 per cent on the same month in 1981. In November, when no big new titles were around, audiences had fallen by 31 per cent.

The new Bond title, *Octopussy*, has so far beaten the opening box office receipts of all its predecessors. The film, which was made at Pinewood, took £113,000 at the Odeon, Leicester Square, in its first nine days.

The Return of the Jedi, the new Star Wars film which is showing at 67 cinemas, took £1,786,977 in its first fortnight and exhibitors are confident they can maintain the large audiences throughout the year with an array of new films which include the third *Superman* film, another Pinewood-made title.

A spokesman for Rank, one of Britain's two large exhibitors and owners of Pinewood, said that the company hoped it could achieve an annual audience level on a par with 1978, the last big year in British filmgoing, when overall admissions were 2.15 million.

Living standards are rising

Most families are a good deal better off than a year ago, according to a cost of living report published today. Those with a mortgage could have forgone a pay rise in the past year and still enjoyed a higher standard of living.

Those are the findings of a report from Reward Regional Surveys, which examined the lifestyles and spending patterns of eight family groups, each consisting of two adults and two school-age children.

The report has found the highest-paid families have

done best of all in the past year: low-income families have shown the smallest improvement. The top-flight family, with a large detached house, a £47,000 mortgage, 3,500cc car, and other costs, such as private education and full-time domestic help, saw its cost of living fall by 4.41 per cent last year.

A family in a slightly smaller house, with a £39,000 mortgage, and 2000cc car, saw its living costs drop by 2.3 per cent, and now needed an income of £29,789 a year.

Yachtsmen found after all-night search

Robert Knox-Johnston, the round-the-world yachtsman, was found yesterday becalmed in his catamaran after an all-night search in the Irish Sea.

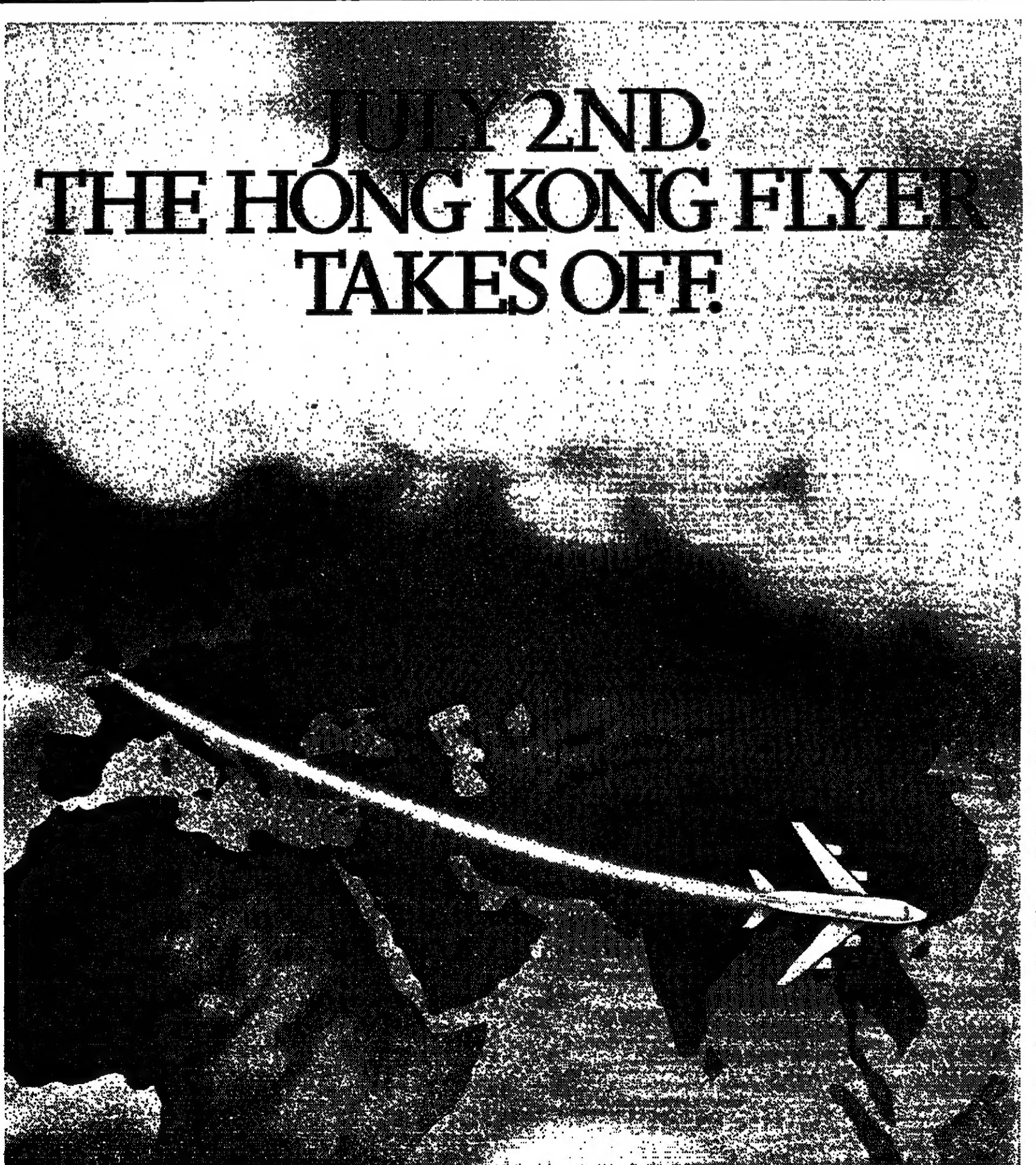
The search for the yachtsman and his crew of one man started after coastguards reported that he had not arrived at Barmouth, in Gwynedd, from Dartmouth, in Devon, to take part in the annual Three Peaks Race which started on Saturday. But at 6.30am yesterday, his catamaran, the Sea Falcon, was seen by the Irish coaster Ballyrush near Bardsey Island, two miles off the north Wales coast.

The crew radioed that the Sea Falcon's engine had broken down which meant that there was not power to transmit on radio. To add to Mr Knox-Johnston's problems, there was not a breath of wind for sailing.

A slight easterly wind is forecast for the area, which means that unless the wind increases it could take up to 24 hours for the Sea Falcon to reach the nearest harbour, either at Holyhead or Barmouth.

● Mr Tom McClean, aged 40, a former SAS man, who is attempting to cross the Atlantic to Falmouth, has sailed nearly 250 miles in his "floating dot" boat, according to a report that reached Falmouth on Saturday.

He left St John's, Newfoundland, on June 9 in his boat, Giltspur, which is 7ft 9in long. He hoped to reach Falmouth by the end of July, in his third record-breaking attempt to cross the Atlantic from west to east (the Press Association reports).



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Navy modifies equipment in the light of its Falklands experiences

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy has identified more than 200 desirable modifications for ships and equipment arising from experience in the Falklands conflict.

They range from fitting better catches on some doors to whether superior Sea Wolf missiles can be fitted to Type 42 destroyers. Sea Wolf is standard equipment on Type 22 destroyers.

Among the changes in equipment for crews is the provision of one-piece flame-resistant overalls compact enough to be carried around, which would be put on when a ship came under threat. Crews will also be issued with personal oxygen, known as ELSA (Emergency Life-Saving Apparatus), which provides eight minutes oxygen to give men time to escape from smoke-filled areas.

Several of the changes arise from the lessons learnt from the loss of HMS Sheffield, a Type 42 destroyer.

It is believed that the board of inquiry that investigated the attack on the Sheffield by an Exocet missile launched from a Super Etendard aircraft criticised some of the Sheffield's operations.

The attitude among senior officers appears to be to attribute any such defects not to individual shortcomings, but to see them as an unfortunate, but probably unavoidable, part of the process of tuning up to peak fighting efficiency in the early stages of the first big naval engagement for nearly 40 years.

Captain James "Sam" Salt, the captain of HMS Sheffield, was very quickly given command of another Type 42

The number of frigates and destroyers stationed around the Falklands will be reduced by one when three inshore patrol craft arrive in the next few months. A merchant ship being converted into a helicopter carrier at Cammell Laird shipyard will be sent later in the year.

On the preceding day or two there had been radar indications of possibly hostile aircraft, which had turned out to be spurious, and in the early stages of the conflict there was difficulty in distinguishing between Super Etendards, which implied a missile threat, and Mirages, which implied a bombing attack.

The attack on the Sheffield occurred while she was using a satellite communications, which interfered to some extent with other electronic equipment. Apparently that problem had been identified before the Falklands conflict, but electronic filters to deal with it had not been fitted.

Lessons have also been learnt from "bomb alley", when frigates and destroyers anchored in San Carlos water, defending the build-up of forces ashore, suffered heavily from air attacks which came with minimal warning from behind the surrounding hills.

It is felt that warships had been designed too exclusively for the open waters of the North Atlantic, and were too dependent on sophisticated systems controlled from the below-decks operations room.

Small calibre guns are being fitted to provide a last line of defence.

However, the Navy feels that in the Falklands, much more went right than went wrong, particularly given the crucial lack of airborne early warning.

Weapons are considered to have been very reliable, tactics to have needed just fine tuning, and the qualities of the personnel to have been very high.

Mr Michael Walter, aged 31, has been given the job of sweeping Britain's steepest High Street (1-in-4). The street, which is winding, half-a-mile long, and made up of more than 160 cobbled steps, is in the picturesque tourist village of Clovelly in North Devon.

Mr Walter, who has two children, gets £30 for a 20-hour week hiking up and down the street, keeping it well swept. At the height of the season there are plenty of tramping feet to avoid.

He regards the job as better than being unemployed, but there are times when he might change his mind: during the summer all 14 litter-bins in the High Street have to be emptied every day.

He is still wondering about the time and motion man who told the local council that the job could be done in 12 hours a week. Mr Walter thinks he must have been a combination of Sebastian Coe, Chris Brunning, and Superman. (Photograph: Ted Ditchburn)

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Renovation 'attracts investment'

By John Young

Part of Britain's economic decline could have been arrested if more attention had been paid to the renovation of decaying buildings and less emphasis put on demolition and redevelopment, a report published today says.

The report, by the conservation group, Save Britain's Heritage, based its case 'on replies to a questionnaire sent to local authorities, almost all of whom reported that conservation schemes not only improved local morale but also attracted investment.'

That applied to Victorian industrial cities and remote, depopulated areas of the countryside as well as the historic towns and picturesque villages.

One reply drew a parallel with natural ecology. Just as a varied old woodland supported a far wider range of flora and fauna than a new conifer plantation, so urban conservation could accommodate a far wider variety of enterprises than a standard redevelopment scheme.

In Britain, work on existing buildings is estimated to account for less than a third of architects' commissions.

Preserve and Prosper by Max Hens and Marcus Binney (Save Britain's Heritage, 68 Battersea High Street, London SW11 5J).

Crisis halts Crafts Council grants

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Conservation grants from the Crafts Council have ceased in a crisis which threatens the quango's aid to a wide range of skills in restoring and protecting craft objects. The council's conservation section has virtually no staff and all eight members of its conservation committee have resigned.

They have told the Government that their action was a protest against a steady series of cuts in the conservation function of the council.

While using most of its spending power of more than £1m a year to support the creation of new objects and skills, the council is also expected to help workshops concerned with the conservation of documents, books, clocks, fabrics and many other objects.

Miss Anna Flowerdew, who was chairman of the conservation committee until it resigned, said that she could not comment because she was still on the council.

But Miss Jane McAusland, a resigning committee member who works with prints and drawings, said: "I feel that conservation should not be within the remit of the council because there does not seem to be enough sympathy with what we are doing."

Mr Dick Reid, a former member of the committee and a former president of the Master Carvers' Association, said there was a need to support the training of young people in the many traditional skills which we need for successful conservation and restoration.

"If the present regime of the Crafts Council are not prepared to accept responsibility, they should accept I think that the only solution is for the conservation movement to up sticks and move," Mr Reid was worried that the council appeared to be turning its back on part of its charter.

Mr Victor Margrie, director of the council and acting head of its conservation department, said that the future of its conservation activities would be discussed at a council meeting next month. He said that no conservation grants were now being paid, and agreed that their total cash value had fallen in recent years.

Asked if the conservation side of the council might be abolished, he said: "One must say that that must be an option." He added: "One should not assume that it will be the case."

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Mao's economic planner is new President of China

Peking (Reuters) - Mr Li Xianjun, a veteran economic planner widely respected for challenging some of Mao Tse-tung's policies, has been chosen as China's first President since the 1960s.

Mr Zen Tao, spokesman for the National People's Congress announced that Mr Li had been elected to the ceremonial post by the parliamentary body.

He said Mr Ulanhu, a Mongolian member of the Communist Party Politburo, had been elected Vice-President.

China's last head of state, Mr Liu Shaoqi, died in jail in 1969, the most prominent victim of the Cultural Revolution under Mao.

The post of President was formally abolished in 1975 but revived last year under a new constitution repudiating Maoism and affirming the moderate policies of China's current leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Li was the only candidate for the presidency at this session of the Congress. Because of poor health he is not expected to serve long in his new office, which has a five-year term. Last year he was reported to have cancer, but he seems to be recovering.

The appointment of Mr Ulanhu as Vice-President makes him the most influential member of China's many ethnic minorities.

Diplomats suggested that Mr Li was regarded as acceptable for the presidency by both the more aggressive reformists and relatively conservative elements in the leadership.

The choice was regarded as a near certainty after strong hints by officials and photographs of him positioned prominently in the official press in the past few weeks.

Diplomats say Mr Deng revived the post of President as part of his policy of reinstating institutional rule rather than relying on decision-making by "the masses", a Maoist idea now rejected as arbitrary and impractical.

Mr Deng was elected chairman of the newly-created Central Military Commission.

Mr Li, who is 78, is a native of Hubei province in central China, which produced several important revolutionary leaders and military commanders.

He distinguished himself in the guerrilla war against Japan and ruled Hubei for several years after the Communist victory in 1949. He later became active in international affairs, travelling more widely than most of the other leaders and meeting numerous foreign delegations in Peking.

He was one of the few top leaders to survive in politics throughout the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, and although he is not considered an economic pragmatist, like Mr Deng, he is thought to have modified some of Mao's wilder schemes for communization and equalization of incomes.

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Robbery at Security Express

Search continues for £6.25m

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

The notice outside Security Express's main London depot in faded lettering advises that there are guard dogs within and announces: "Unauthorized entry prohibited."

Twelve weeks ago today, a few yards from the notice, a highly organized gang scaled the low outer wall. There was one guard on duty, no dogs, and sufficient gaps in the depot's security for the men to leave with six tons of cash and the record for Britain's biggest robbery.

A holding centre for cash in transit, the depot was storing the takings of shops, supermarkets, and public utilities over a long Easter weekend. When the customers finished counting several weeks after the robbery, the total loss was put at £6.25m.

The cash, all in used notes, disappeared in the hands of robbers who had spent months planning the crime. They are thought to have invested £30,000 or more in planning, before they moved into agreed positions outside the depot in Curtain Road, near Liverpool Street station.

The one guard on duty had a console controlling two television cameras guarding the yard within the perimeter wall. The gang knew that he regularly left his post each morning when he did so, they climbed in.

Armed with shotguns they overpowered the guard and lay in wait as other staff arrived.

Dressed in masks and overalls the gang bound their captives and then opened the vaults. Their haul was loaded into vans, thought to have been painted in Security Express's yellow and green colours, which were driven by men dressed in uniforms similar to those of the company.

Within hours of the discovery of the robbery Scotland Yard's central robbery squad had opened an incident room little more than a mile away in the City Road police station. The insurers, Lloyd's syndicates and insurance firms, put up a record reward offer of £500,000.

So far, the reward remains untouched and the insurers have paid out the losses.

The robbery squad, headed by Commander Frank Catter, who has recently been appointed head of the Flying

Squad, are dealing with professional criminals. The £2.6m Great Train Robbery in 1963 was solved because the gang were careless and fingerprints were found. Such mistakes are rarely made today.

Mr Catter, a veteran of the investigations into the Kray twins, and the Richardson gang, has worked until the early hours of the morning with his team of 50 officers. They are still investigating the source of the inside information.

The investigation has never attracted the attention given to the Great Train Robbery. One reason is that Mr Catter decided to keep quiet about his work, even though it means losing public interest and therefore possible information or witnesses. Colleagues say that he has always worked that way.

The silence in City Road is said by some to be equal to the silence about the robbery in the underworld. Observers say that for once good information is not forthcoming.

At one time banks were a favourite target for robbers. Improvements in technology created better protection and there was a movement towards attacking money in transit.

The security companies have gradually improved their defences and increased the amounts they handle. If one depot can be successfully breached, will others fall?

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Challenger opens new era in great American dream to conquer space

From Trevor Fishlock, Cape Canaveral

Certainly Sally Ride was the main attraction for the crowds which rose early and whooped, clapped and wept as Challenger shot up like a six over the pavilion.

But many Americans sensed that her spacegirl adventure coincides with the opening of a new chapter in space, and that space is once again to be preeminent as the medium of national achievement.

Here in the garish towns of the space coast, which have boomed with the space age, the people are used to launches and rocket talk. In places like Cocoa and Cocoa Beach, restaurant walls are covered with astronauts' pictures and autographs. But the people are not blasé. They turn out in force for launches. Blast-off remains the most dramatic and extraordinary of dispatches.

The spaceport is in the middle of a large wild-life preserve, and the rocket stands embraced by its grey gantry in a flat, sub-tropical landscape inhabited by pelicans, deer and alligators.

At lift-off, there is a volcanic roar and a dazzling rush of flame. Perhaps the pelicans are used to it by now. The rocket pauses, as if drawing a deep breath, then rushes up while the ground trembles and the air crackles. It is a sky wide spectacle and also an exciting physical experience that tele-

vision cannot adequately convey. The cheers, of course, are primarily for the people on board "the bird", as the spacecraft is always called. But they are also for America.

For space is a field in which the United States has a long record of success, and there is something comforting in doing what you do well.

It seems to many Americans, however, that it is a long time since the glorious days of Apollo and the six Moon landings.

In the meantime, came Vietnam, Watergate, economic decline, and other depressing and confusing events which have created doubt and a diminution of self-respect. The importance of the space programme receded and astronauts were no longer heroes.

But after the doldrum years, space is becoming large again in the national consciousness.

One of the President's advisers says space activity is part of American machismo, and Mr Reagan himself summarized the feelings of many when he greeted the first shuttle crew on their return: "You have made us feel giants again."

Just as the early Mercury man-in-space programme was set off by cold war competition after the Russians took the lead with their sputniks, the latest push comes partly from Ameri-

can realization that the Russians have been steadily building space experience and have flown almost three times as many space hours. There is a determination to deny them space supremacy.

Last year, Mr Reagan said the United States "must look aggressively to the future" and build a more permanent space presence with the aid of the shuttles. In his "Star Wars" speech in March, he voiced his defence chiefs' anxiety, and talked of the need for space weapons and defence systems to counter Soviet missile threats.

So the goal is not something as relatively straight forward and romantic as the Moon trek. The talk is now of anti-missile lasers and space mines.

Defence-related research, particularly on navigation satellites, is now a major part of space work. But industry, too, is increasingly convinced of the scientific and commercial benefits of space machines.

Satellites are big business, and teams of lawyers are trying to persuade the Government to adjust the rules so that more satellites can go into orbit.

The Americans are planning a space station for the early 1990s. The shuttle programme's success has shown that such stations can be built and serviced by regular shuttles.



South Korean and American soldiers inspecting the bodies of two of the North Korean frogmen.

South Korean troops kill frogmen on spy mission

Seoul (Reuters, AFP) - South Korean troops early yesterday shot dead three North Korean commandos dressed in frogman suits who were attempting to reach the south by crossing a river near the demilitarized zone dividing the peninsula, the Defence Ministry said.

The three were spotted in the

river and troops at a southern post opened fire and hurled hand grenades.

He could not say immediately whether the northerners returned the fire before being killed. No casualties were reported on the southern side.

The troops seized from the

North Koreans three Czechoslovak-made sub-machine guns, three Soviet-made pistols, about \$500 (£310) worth of South Korean currency, civilian clothes, South Korean military uniforms, a pair of binoculars, and radio transmitters and codebooks, the spokesman said.

He added that it was the first attempt by armed North

Korean commandos to infiltrate the south this year.

South Korean authorities have repeatedly given warning that North Korea would send armed agents-provocateurs to create trouble in an attempt to stop Seoul from hosting the annual meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union this year.

Unemployed volunteer to break Chile mine strike

Santiago (AFP) - Nearly 5,000 unemployed men are reported to have volunteered to replace striking miners under a government plan to break the Copper mining strike which began on Friday.

The State Copper Agency reported on Saturday that it has dismissed 1,800 striking miners who are demanding the release of Señor Rodolfo Seguel, the mine union chief, who was arrested for issuing a call for the demonstrations last week in favour of restoring democracy.

The agency claimed that only 11 per cent of miners were on strike at El Salvador, 20 per cent at Andina and none at the big El Teniente mine.

But union headquarters claimed that the El Salvador and Andina mines were paralyzed and that miners in El Teniente were likely to resume their stoppage because 1,000 of them were dismissed for an initial 24-hour strike.

The union said many more than 1,800 strikers have really been dismissed.

The world's biggest open pit copper mine at Chuquibambilla in the north was placed under military control at the weekend and meetings were prohibited.

Meanwhile, Señor Seguel, denied in an interview in jail that he was being another Lech

Walesa. "I am not a Catholic," Señor Seguel said. "Walesa is fighting against a Communist regime. I am fighting against another sort."

Salvador rebels 'a year from defeat'

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Señor Alvaro Magaña, the provisional President of El Salvador, has claimed that there could be Marxist governments throughout Central America within a year if Nicaraguan-backed guerrillas succeed in defeating his Government.

The Salvadorean leader, who has just concluded a three-day visit to Washington, also predicted that Salvadorean forces could defeat the insurgents by next year if US military assistance was sustained, and there was no significant increase in Nicaraguan support for the rebels.

The main purpose of President Magaña's visit was to persuade a divided US Congress to approve the \$110m (£70m) military aid package for his Government which the Reagan Administration has requested.

In a series of meetings with congressional leaders, he emphasized that US aid was essential to achieve "lasting peace through democracy" in the region.

He made it clear, however, that he could not comply with congressional stipulations that increased military aid would only be approved if the Salvadorean Government agreed to unconditional talks with the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, two leading US

newspapers have published lengthy reports focusing on what is claimed to be a growing Cuban role in Nicaragua.

According to *The New York Times*, quoting a US intelligence report, General Arnaldo Ochoa Sánchez, described as "Cuba's top military commander", is now working in Nicaragua.

The intelligence report said that General Ochoa, who helped to organize the Cuban military build-up in Angola and Ethiopia, was believed to be planning a "large-scale Cuban move" into Nicaragua. Estimates of the number of Cuban military and civilian personnel in Nicaragua range from 4,000 to 8,000.

The Washington Post carried a report based on a 13-hour interview with a Nicaraguan defector, Señor Miguel Bolaños Hunter, a former state security official.

Señor Bolaños claimed that 80 Mig jets in Cuba had been designated for Nicaragua.

The US State Department said yesterday that it had no response to a reported request by Fathes Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, for talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to discuss what he claimed was a growing Honduran role in the conflict.

Desai sues reporter for CIA link story

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Manoj Desai aged 87, former Prime Minister of India, announced at the weekend that he is suing an American investigative reporter, Mr Seymour Hersh, for \$5m (£3.3m).

Mr Hersh, in his recently published book *The Price of Power - Kissinger in the Nixon White House*, declared that Mr Desai was for many years a paid agent of the Central Intelligence Agency,

receiving \$20,000 (£13,000) a year for his information.

Newspapers, while reporting Mr Hersh's allegations prominently, have been running leading articles in which they say quite firmly that the idea is totally inconsistent with everything they know about the man who was a member of the Cabinet under both Mrs Indira Gandhi and her father, Jawahar Nehru, but left the Congress Party and became Prime Minister when Mrs Gandhi lost power.

Mr Hersh identifies Mr Desai as the source of information to Dr Kissinger that Mrs Gandhi had ordered plans for a lightning Israeli-type attack in West Pakistan during the Bangladesh crisis.

He adds: "Desai was a paid informer for the CIA and was considered one of the agency's most important assets. Former American intelligence officials recall that Desai was a star performer who was paid \$20,000 a year by the CIA during the Johnson Administration."

Gandhi attacks opposition over Punjab unrest

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, yesterday accused the Opposition of supporting the agitation in Punjab for their own political purposes "no matter what the effect on the country - in the mistaken impression that it will help their party".

She asked her opponents to declare exactly where they stood on the sabotage and murder which has taken place in the wake of the disturbances in the state.

She was speaking at an impromptu press conference at Delhi airport after her return from an 11-day tour of Europe. She said sharply that not one of the opposition parties had spoken out against the violence.

Camorra chief's wife and sister sought by police

From John Earle, Rome

Police were searching yesterday for the wife and elder sister of Don Raffaele Cutolo, the Naples Camorra leader, who were among 60 people to escape arrest last week in the biggest underworld roundup since the war.

The full list of arrest warrants, with about 900 names, has not yet been published.

Don Raffaele, aged 42, was already detained in a maximum security prison in Sardinia, where last month he married 22-year-old Immacolata Iacona.

Of the women arrested, Sister Aldina Murelli, from the Convent of the Most Precious Blood of Venice, is alleged by police to have acted as courier, making messages and orders between members of the New Testament to give to prisoners.

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The Stuttgart summit: Change of direction on Middle East; close watch on Poland; call for East-West progress

The Ten agree to reopen links with Israel and unfreeze aid

From Michael Binyon Stuttgart

In an important change in the EEC's attitude to the Middle East, the leaders agreed during their summit to unfreeze the aid package for Israel, blocked at the council meeting in Brussels last June after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

With the abstention of Greece, which has close relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Community heads voted to allow the relatively small amount of aid in a financial protocol already agreed to be delivered to Israel. The effect will also be to re-start official contacts between Israeli delegations and the EEC.

For the first time in years the leaders also did not specifically criticise Israeli policy in their declaration on the Middle East, although they expressed serious concern at the distress of the Palestinian civilian population.

The Ten called, however, for a prompt withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, and confirmed their full support for President Geymayel in his efforts to re-establish his Government's authority over Lebanon.

They welcomed Lebanon's peace agreement with Israel, and said they were ready to do all they could to support these countries' efforts to find a broader agreement.

Little time was left to do more than reiterate agreement on broad policy in various parts of the world. On East-West relations, the leaders noted the Pope's visit to Poland, and said only a national reconciliation

Changing from blue to pink to red

From Ian Murray Stuttgart

The Stuttgart European summit lived up to its advance billing by being the toughest and longest such occasion ever.

It proved a withering battle for the body and soul of the tiny EEC exchequer between the forces of the penny-wise and those of the pound foolish.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leading the attack against the idea that the EEC could spend its way out of trouble, spent most of the time in a nine-to-one situation, a position she seemed positively to relish. Some of her colleagues, despite bruising encounters with her over the past four years, still seemed surprised at her determination.

Her one true ally in the past was West Germany, but on this occasion Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, clearly felt that being chairman of the meeting meant a need for greater flexibility. In consequence he lost a compromising ear to the arguments of those who wanted to see the budget grow beyond its present limits.

With his experienced Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Chancellor had worked out a tight ground plan for the debate which was meant to take as much heat as possible out of the argument. The play was to try to treat the unpopular question of the British rebate as separately as possible from the more popular subject of how the Community should pay its way into the future.

Accordingly Mrs Thatcher was given her chance to plead her case at length and with some detail very shortly after the summit got together in the Neues Schloss. Then the foreign ministers were peeled off into a separate working group to argue the nitty-gritty of the British rebate. While the heads of state and government cleared their throats to talk of grander things.



Winning smiles? Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe about to sign the EEC declaration on European union, with Mr Lubbers, the Dutch Premier on their left, looking on.

But although the foreign ministers began tossing figures around with the gay abandon of a bingo caller, none of them was high enough to interest Sir Geoffrey Howe, who was in the privileged position of

knowing precisely how much leeway the previous Chancellor of the Exchequer had allowed for in these negotiations.

So after a couple of hours of futile discussion on Friday evening the foreign ministers gave up and joined their leaders. Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey left the official dinner shortly after midnight and went into a deep tactical session on how to break the deadlock.

On Saturday morning, anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, Mrs Thatcher changed from the moorish blue

of the previous day to a striking, cyclamen pink and went hard at the enemy.

The foreign ministers meanwhile were having another abortive attempt to fix a figure. When they failed again it was still all to play for, with President Mitterrand insisting on leaving early to return to France so he could commemorate the anniversary of the day General de Gaulle gave back the fighting Free French their dignity.

By 2.25 there was still no agreement and time was running out before Mrs Thatcher's chief protagonist was due to cut and run.

Suddenly, and nobody afterwards could explain why, there was a breakthrough. At 2.50 the size of the provisional British rebate was settled and the heat went out of the battle.

Mrs Thatcher celebrated by putting on the reddest dress any of her aids could remember her wearing, and went out for more hard bargaining over dinner. A Sunday newspaper correspondent rang London and offered to do the story as either a humiliation or a triumph. "You can read it both ways," he explained. "Write it as a humiliation," he was ordered. "It makes a better story."

Leaders' declaration is welcomed as a step towards European union

The Stuttgart summit agreed on a text aiming at greater European union, which had been negotiated in great detail over the past two and a half years. Much watered down from its original form, it was nevertheless welcomed yesterday by Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, as a step in the right direction towards European union.

Its objectives were formed "on the basis of an awareness of a common destiny and the wish to affirm a European identity." The aim was "to achieve ever increasing solidarity and joint action" with the intention of consolidating "the progress

already made towards European union in both economic and political fields...by reinforcing existing policies within the framework of the treaties of Paris and Rome."

These are some of the main points in the 20-page declaration. They are reproduced textually.

Objectives to strengthen and continue the development of the Communities, which are the nucleus of European union, by reinforcing existing policies and elaborating new policies within the framework of the treaties of Paris and Rome.

To strengthen and develop European political cooperation through the elaboration and adop-

tion of joint positions and joint action, on the basis of intensified consultations, in the areas of foreign policy, including the coordination of the positions of member-states on the political and economic aspects of security. So as to promote and facilitate the progressive development of such positions and actions in a growing number of foreign policy fields.

To promote, to the extent that these activities cannot be carried out within the framework of the treaties, closer cooperation on cultural matters, in order to affirm the awareness of a common cultural heritage as an element in the European identity.

To strengthen and develop European political cooperation through the elaboration and adop-

tion of joint positions and joint action, on the basis of intensified consultations, in the areas of foreign policy, including the coordination of the positions of member-states on the political and economic aspects of security. So as to promote and facilitate the progressive development of such positions and actions in a growing number of foreign policy fields.

The Council and its members. The consistency and continuity of the work needed for the further construction of European union as well as the preparation of meetings of the European Council are the responsibility of the Council (General Affairs) and its members.

The application of the decision-making procedures laid down in the Treaty of Paris and Rome is of vital importance in order to improve the European Communities' capacity to act.

Within the council every possible means of facilitating the decision-making process will be used, including, in cases where unanimity is required, the possibility of obtaining from voting.

To promote the objective of a Europe speaking with a single voice and acting in common in the field of foreign policy, the governments of the member-states will make a constant effort to increase the effectiveness of political cooperation and will seek, in particular, to facilitate the decision-making process, in order to reach common positions more rapidly.

Foreign policy. In order to cope with the increasing problems of international politics, the necessary reinforcement of European political cooper-

ation must be ensured, in particular by the following measures:

Intensified consultations with a view to permitting timely joint action on all major foreign policy questions of interest to the Ten as a whole.

Prior consultations with the other member-states in advance of the adoption of final positions in these questions.

Development and extension of the practices by which the views of the Ten are defined and consolidated in the form of common positions, which then constitute a central point of reference for member-states' policies.

In order to strengthen the possibilities of joint action in the field of foreign policy:

Coordination of positions of member-states on the political and economic aspects of security.

Increased contacts with third countries in order to give the Ten greater weight.

The heads of state or government stress the link between membership of the European Communities and participation in the activities described above.

European union is being achieved by deepening and broadening the scope of European activities.

The heads of state or government will subject this declaration to a general review.

Leading article, page 11

Royal visitors' first week in Canada

Rude shocks and warm words

From John Best Ottawa

The Prince and Princess of Wales have received an exuberant and often uninhibited welcome, as well as a few rude surprises, in the first week of their 17-day visit to Canada.

There has been an outpouring of affection for the royal couple in the cities and small coastal towns of Atlantic Canada. In Saint John, New Brunswick, 70,000 people turned out to greet them.

In Shelburne, a small ship-building town on the south-west coast of Nova Scotia, hundreds of people broke through rope barriers and raced down a waterfront street in good-natured pursuit of the Prince and Princess.

Others were not so lucky. A visit to the picturesque fishing village of Lunenburg had to be squeezed into a mere 10 minutes because of delays in the royal itinerary caused by bad weather.

The visit has also produced its sour and perplexing moments. Canadians are still shaking their heads, for example, over some disjointed remarks made by Mr Richard Hatfield, the Premier of New Brunswick, at a dinner in Saint John on Friday night.

There were suggestions by reporters that Mr Hatfield's toast to the royal pair, which left Prince Charles "speechless", may have been inspired by a few too many spirits.

Mr Hatfield, aged 52, an admirer of royalty, mystified everyone at the dinner when he told the Prince and Princess: "We have heard and read the lies, your Royal Highness and your Royal Highness, the Princess. Today, it was wonder-



Pow-wow: The Princess of Wales with one of the Indian chiefs who greeted the royal couple at Charlottetown, New Brunswick.

Wanted for Prince: unbreakable toy

The Prince and Princess of Wales will miss Prince William's first birthday on Tuesday, and they have left some small presents to be opened on the day in the nursery of Kensington Palace. But the Princess, during a walkabout in St Andrew's, New Brunswick, yesterday, made plain that she had not bought him his big present yet.

The Prince told a bystander: "I cannot tell you what we will be getting William, but it will be something he won't be able to break."

ful to meet and know the truth."

He proposed an effusive "toast to love the Prince and Princess of Wales". "Let the flame burn", Mr Hatfield said, "to warm hope, to extinguish cynicism and de-

spair, to heat the soul that remains and remembers."

He did not elaborate on his reference to lies, and later mystified reporters even more by telling them: "I don't shake hands with the workers."

An enthusiastic welcome in the old garrison and naval town of Halifax earlier was marred by publication in the local paper, *The Daily News*, of some supposedly off-the-record remarks by the Prince and Princess at a press reception on the royal yacht Britannia.

It quoted her as saying that she gets a "horrible feeling" in her chest and wants to stay inside, when the British press prints nasty stories about the Royal Family. It also quoted the Prince as saying the press does not always tell the truth.

When the Prince and Princess visited Campbellton, New Brunswick, on Saturday, steel barriers separated them from the thousands who came to see them.

Doctors go hungry in Israel

From David Bernstein Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday decided that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, should personally intervene to seek an end to the four-month old doctors' wage dispute. This is now reaching a critical stage, with more than 1,000 doctors on hunger strike.

The hunger strike, which started at the Soroka medical centre in Beersheba last week, had by yesterday spread to include most of the country's large hospitals.

Soroka itself was at a standstill yesterday, with all new patients being referred to other hospitals, mainly those in Jerusalem which so far have been among the least affected by the strike.

The cabinet meeting, which authorized Mr Begin to throw his personal weight into the dispute for the first time, was marked by an acrimonious exchange between Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, and Mr Eliezer Shostak, the Health Minister.

There has been considerable tension between the two ministers for several weeks, with Mr Shostak tending to favour an accommodation with the doctors and Mr Aridor in favour of sticking to a tough line that would give the doctors less than a third of the 100 per cent wage rise they are demanding.

Medical checks: A strike spokeswoman said the doctors were being regularly checked by colleagues. Those with heart conditions or other ailments had been ordered not to fast, Reuters reports.

A Treasury spokesman rejected arbitration.

Rebel battle thwarts Arafat

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Abu Saleh's Palestine Liberation Organization rebels won a further victory over Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah guerrillas at the weekend by starting an artillery battle in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley that effectively delayed an important PLO conference - a meeting that would have overwhelmingly supported Mr Arafat's leadership.

In the most serious outbreak of fighting within the Palestinian guerrilla movement since the mutiny against Mr Arafat started on May 7, Libyan troops equipped with tanks and mortars tried to take control of the Beirut-Damascus international highway near Chitaura, ordering Arafat loyalists off the road.

In Damascus, gunmen tried to murder Colonel Ezzeddin Sherif (Abu Zaid), one of Mr Arafat's senior military commanders, as he inspected a Palestine camp near the Syrian capital.

In a burst of sub-machine gun fire, Colonel Sherif was hit in the head and both legs. His son was also hurt in the attack, and a PLO spokesman claimed later that mutineers had been responsible for the assassination attempt.

Over the weekend, Mr Arafat himself spent much of his time trying to convene meetings of Fatah's Central and Revol-

utionary councils which would - if the conferences take place - give overwhelming backing to the official PLO leadership.

Without the public support of the 76-strong Revolutionary Council, Mr Arafat has no credible mandate to crush the mutineers in open fighting, even though his own men are now being forced to fight for their own existence in the Bekaa.

At one point yesterday, PLO gunmen supporting Mr Arafat set up checkpoints on the highway through Chitaura and demanded the identification papers not only of passing motorists but of their own guerrillas as well, a sure sign of the degree of distrust and suspicion now prevalent within the Palestinian movement.

The Syrian Army, evidently wearying of the internecine fighting which its own Government had gone some way to provoke, positioned T54 tanks along the main road during the afternoon to prevent any further battles.

Mr Khalil al-Wazzir (Abu Jihad), the PLO's military commander, turned up in Chitaura during the morning and announced that two guerrillas from Mr Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command - which supports

Libya - had been killed in the fighting to retake a PLO battalion headquarters.

He said that Mr Jibril's men, together with Libyan troops and PLO dissidents, had fired machine guns at vehicles driven by Fatah guerrillas. According to Mr al-Wazzir, Syrian soldiers escorted the rebels to safety after they surrendered their captured military base.

Yesterday's fighting took place scarcely a mile behind the Syrian front lines in the Bekaa.

Meanwhile, the PLO has been active in Beirut. Late on Saturday night three Palestinians carrying a bomb in a white Peugeot car blew themselves up at a road junction in the west of the city. Two of the men died instantly. Their bodies were blown to pieces across the balconies and roofs of neighbouring apartment blocks.

When the car exploded, I was only 70 yards away and by the time I reached the scene a Gendarme was examining the victim's identity cards which he had found in a small plastic packet.

He handed me three cards, one of which bore the PLO's Fatah guerrilla emblem of a rifle and a map of mandate Palestine, and carried the photograph of a man identified as Mr Ahmed Hassan Ramadan.

Relief aid not diverted

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - An eight-man European Community parliamentary delegation arrived to tour Ethiopia's drought-hit areas and inspect development projects financed by the Community.

M Michel Poniatowski, the former French Interior Minister, head of the delegation, said

on arrival that he was convinced beyond doubt that no aid was being diverted to the Soviet Union and the Ethiopian Army, as London newspapers had alleged earlier this year. The reports prompted the European Parliament to place a temporary ban on supplies of famine aid to Ethiopia.

Banned Russian oratorio given ovation

Vienna (Reuters) - Alfred Shnitke, the Soviet Union's leading modernist composer, received a standing ovation yesterday at the world premiere in Vienna of an oratorio on Dr Faustus, banned in Moscow last month.

Shnitke's work *Be Soboy i Vigitant* was banned by the Soviet authorities on May 22, two days before the first of two scheduled performances in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. The ban was because of mysticism in the libretto and a minor role given to Alla Pugachova, the Soviet Union's best known pop star.

The 45-minute oratorio, based on an early version of the Faust legend, portrays a man who trades his soul to the Devil for mystical powers in a work mingling classical opera, atonal music, and foot-stomping rock. A confused audience broke into hesitant applause which swelled to a standing ovation as the 48-year-old composer was beckoned on to the platform by the Soviet conductor, Gennady.

200 arrests after riots in Berlin

Berlin (Reuters) - An estimated 150 people were injured and over 200 arrested in West Berlin after a demonstration against a planned right-wing anti-immigration march broke up in street fighting.

The clashes on Saturday were the worst since anti-nuclear protests during President Reagan's visit to West Berlin last June, police said.

The clashes began when police dispersed a 7,000-strong demonstration with tear gas after left-wing militants threw petrol bombs and stones. Fighting spilled over into side streets of the Kreuzberg district, where most of the city's Turkish immigrant community live.

Shop and bank windows were smashed, 53 police vehicles damaged, paving stones were ripped up and one telephone kiosk was blown up. Forty-six police were among the injured.

Home to roost

Basel, Belgium (AP) - A homing pigeon that got lost during a 45-mile race in 1979 has been found on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion, 5,593 miles away. "I suspect it got lost and landed on a ship that eventually went into the Indian Ocean", its owner said.

Taxi protest

Madrid (Reuters) - Madrid got a rude awakening early yesterday when 1,000 taxis paraded around the city centre sounding their horns in protest at the murder of a colleague. A union statement demanded better police protection and vehicles with partitions.

Island crisis

Colombo (Reuters) - The Sri Lankan Government has extended for a further month a national state of emergency, imposed to deal with violence after parliamentary and local elections on May 18.

Rebel to retire



Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, aged 78, the traditionalist Roman Catholic rebel against the Vatican, who is to announce his retirement on June 29, according to a spokesman at Ecône, Switzerland. He ignored a Vatican order in 1976 to stop all priestly activities.

Gandhi millions

Delhi (Reuters) - The Oscar-winning film *Gandhi* has earned \$85m at box offices around the world since being released late last year, according to a spokesman for India's national film development corporation.

Tattoo of fear

Jakarta (Reuters) - Scores of young Indonesians are queuing for plastic surgery to remove tattoos from their bodies after the mystery killing of at least 200 people, all suspected criminals and almost all tattooed.

Countess sails

Valletta - The luxury liner Cunard Countess left yesterday after a refit at the Malta dry docks which cost £2.2m and lasted 44 days. The ship set sail for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Iran executions

Geneva (AFP) - Iran executed six members of the Bahai faith, last Thursday spokesmen for the international Bahai community said here. Their ages ranged from 22 to 60.

Going by tunnel

Lima (Reuters) - More than 100 prisoners, mostly drug traffickers, escaped from jail in Peru's south-eastern jungle after digging a tunnel to a private house nearby.

Turkish change

Ankara (Reuters) - New courts will be set up in Turkey next year to handle cases involving crimes against the state and security, now dealt with by martial law tribunals. The courts will operate from next May, six months after Turkey is due to return to civilian rule.

Counting pandas

Peking (AP) - China has started another census of its prized giant pandas, eight years after at least 130 died of starvation. The deaths in 1975-76 were blamed on a sudden blooming and dying of the animals' favourite food, a certain kind of bamboo.

Divorce sought

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Neil Simon, the playwright, whose play *Chapter Two* was said to have been based on his real-life experience of marriage, is seeking a divorce from Marsha Mason, the actress, after 10 years of marriage.



Richard Szalma is incurable. He's not unhelpable.

Richard Szalma is 20. Just like most young men of his age he enjoys a pint at the local and pop music. His illness, Wilson's Disease, is now usually curable, but not in Richard's case. He is confined to a wheelchair and has lost the use of his voice.

At the moment he carries on conversations by tapping out messages on an electronic communicator. He has a lot to say and with the help of modern therapy and

electronics we hope to make his communication ever more fluent.

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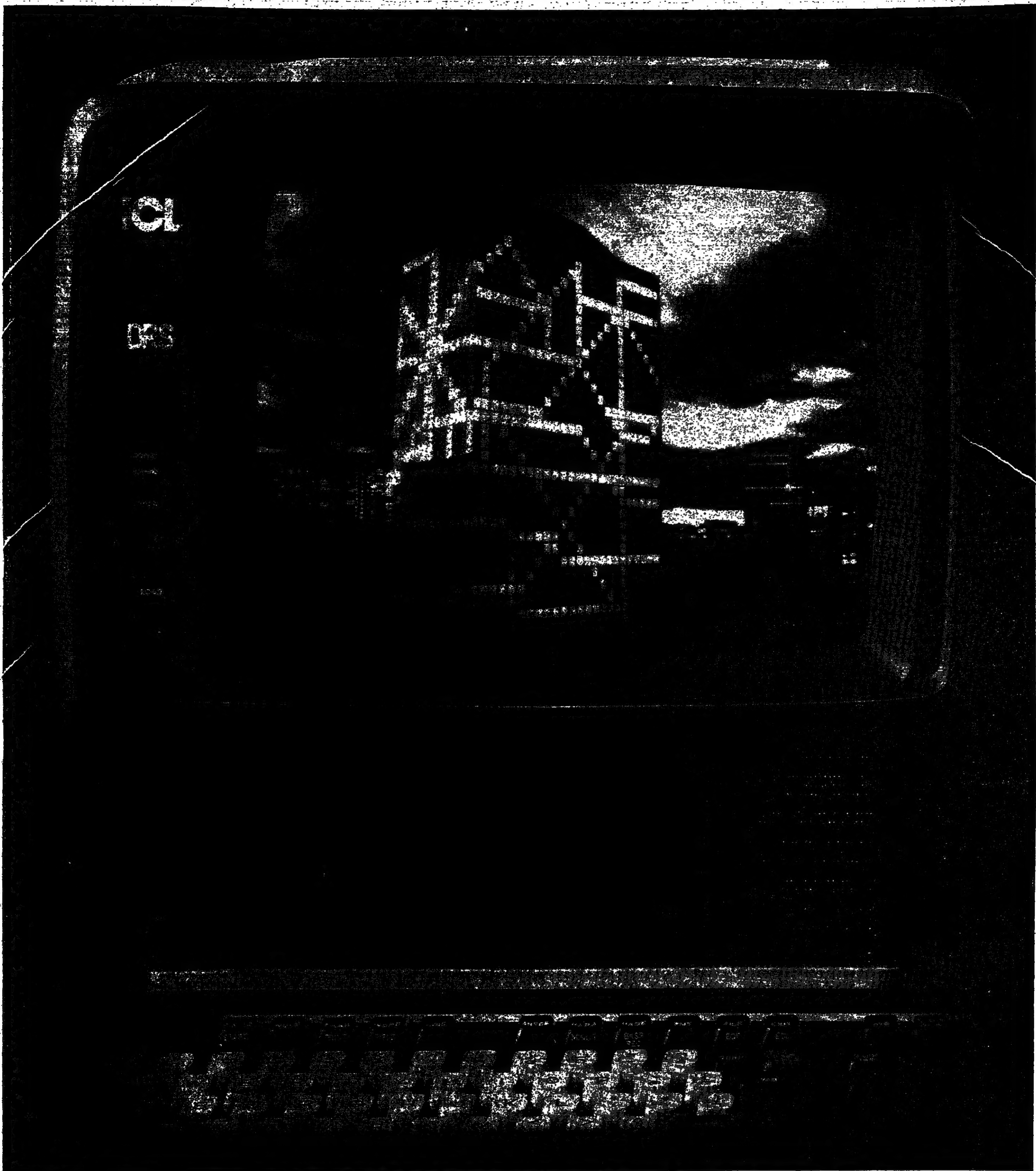
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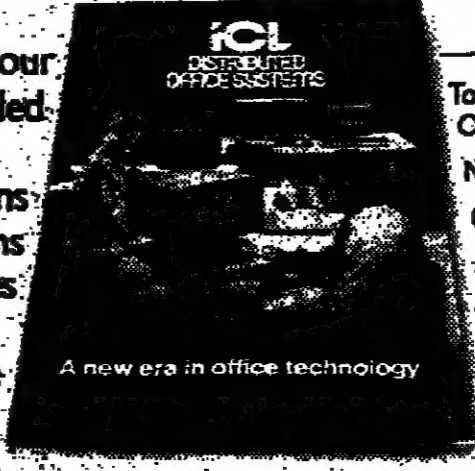


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SPECTRUM

All-American in SW19?

moreover...
Miles KingtonWhich is
the real
Bond?

My name is Bond. Edward Bond. I am a playwright and my job is making sure that things happen to people. Sometimes these are very unpleasant things, but then again sometimes they are very unpleasant people. Quite often they are people who are trying to take over the world, and my superior don't like that, so they ask me quietly to get rid of them.

You may have read about me in the papers. "Bond in orgy of violence," "Bond organizes the slaughter."

The job I'm on at the moment is the biggest yet. It all started one sunny spring day when I got a message from the boss to meet him at the usual place. That's the bar at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Don't ask me why we meet there.

I was the first at the bar. I asked the barman for a pint of bitter, poured the way he knows I like it.

"Very good, Mr Bond," he said. I watched him pour it. First he took a pint glass out of the washing-up rack, then he put it under the pipe and started the beer flowing. He frothed a lot and came over the top, whereupon he wiped off the excess and put the glass in a puddle of beer on the counter. It was just the way I liked it. I took a sip.

"All right for you, Mr Bond?"

"It's bloody awful."

He smiled. It was what I always said. He put my change in the same puddle.

"Ah, there you are, Bond," said the familiar voice behind me. "Glad you could come. I think we've got something special for you this time. What do you know about a man they call Lear?"

"Not much," I said. "Thinks he's a big shot. Runs countries. Has daughter trouble. Hangs around with fools. They call him 'The King', don't they?"

"That's the one," said the boss. "We want him... given the treatment. The Bond treatment."

"Don't tell me," I said. "He's trying to take over the world."

"Something like that. Do whatever you think necessary, but don't let me know what it is."

I sometimes think the boss is a bit squeamish.

"Have a few eyes put out, that sort of thing," I said, just to rile him. He winced.

"Only if it's absolutely necessary. Oh, and do some research first - don't just go in gas blazing. Bond. The critics don't like it."

He knew what the critics could do about it, but even so I found myself half an hour later at our research place, the one they call the London Library.

"Got anything on 'King' Lear?" I asked the man.

"Not much, Mr Bond. The last full report is about 300 years old. It's very good in its own way, but..."

I had a look at it. It was good in its own way, but it desperately needed rewriting and updating. How was I meant to do a good job on this King Lear, when no-one in the department had done any work on him in 300 years? Did I ever tell you this country is in one almighty mess?

Sometimes I feel like taking it over myself and running it properly.

"I'll take this," I told the librarian. I went out of the library and down the steps, where it had started to rain, the way I like it. I didn't get much chance to enjoy the rain, though, because just as I hit the pavement a large car came off the street and almost ran me over. I rolled sideways out of harm's way and came up holding the card which tells people where to phone if I'm in an accident. T.L.S. Arts Council, places like that.

"My God, I'm most awfully sorry," said the lady in control of the car. She would be sorry, wouldn't she? She'd just missed me.

I knew her at once. Hard, professional, sincere, passionate, melting, tough as old boots - she had to be an actress from the RSC. The opposition. I gave her my look, the one that makes people wish they were back at RADA, trod on her toes and walked on.

Something told me a lot of blood would flow before the Lear case was over. I had a feeling I was going to enjoy it.

The Wimbledon championships will begin today at half past noon, except on the centre court and court one, where the traditional two o'clock start will give spectators time to finish lunch. The compromise makes sense. The earlier time, which was desirable anyway, is designed to accommodate 30 more women: the influx that has increased by 46 the total number of matches in the three events affected. A shorter day is necessary on the two, main courts because they are used daily, whereas any outside court suffering from wear and tear can be rested.

Twice in the past eight years citizens of the United States have come tantalisingly close to winning all five championships. They last achieved this in 1939 when Alice Marble and Bobby Riggs each won three titles and Sarah Fabyan and Elwood Cooke shared the women's and men's doubles championships. With the reservation that Martina Navratilova was Czechoslovak-born, the US have a particularly strong hand this year. They provide the top seeds in all five events and, except in the men's doubles, have obvious alternative champions should the favourites fail.

Wimbledon is a remarkably American tournament. Most Americans have a high regard for the tradition it embodies and are equally impressed by its international stature as a commercially successful segment of the entertainment industry. Fast courts are prevalent in the US and Wimbledon's grass suits the American temperament. To risk a generalization, Americans tend to be more at ease than most in an environment that encourages restless impatience, excited improvisation and the quick results arising from relentless speed.

Two players of each sex can be given much chance of emerging as singles champions. John McEnroe's emotional problems and occasionally troublesome joints may be less critical than the fact that, as Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors have demonstrated, he can sometimes be subdued by persistently hard hitting. On the other hand, McEnroe no longer holds any grand slam title in singles or doubles and will therefore be highly motivated.

At the age of 30, Connors has learned how to shorten the rallies and husband his boisterous energies. His draw should not take much out of him and he has regained competitive confidence that, two or three years ago, seemed to be waning. Connors looks a slightly better bet than McEnroe.

Lendl, the Buster Keaton of tennis, may justify his position as third seed, especially if the courts are dry. Of the rest, Johan Kriek and Steve Denton should be prominent and the winner of the first match between Tim Mayotte and Mark Dickson could also have a good tournament.

Miss Navratilova is the most accomplished grass-court player in the

THE TIMES
GUIDE TO WIMBLEDON

With almost a million pounds prize money at stake, a record

entry prepares for an early start at Wimbledon

today. Rex Bellamy examines the prospects and assesses the seeds

women's draw, but seems to be vulnerable on big occasions. In the last three grand slam championships she has been beaten by Pamela Shriver, Chris Lloyd and Kathleen Horvath.

Mrs Lloyd won all three titles, could therefore complete a grand slam at Wimbledon, and at 28 is aware that such a chance is unlikely to recur.

Miss Navratilova's best form would be too good for Mrs Lloyd. But Miss Navratilova cannot afford any frailty if she is to beat Hana Mandlikova, Miss Shriver and Mrs Lloyd in consecutive

matches - as she will probably have to. Miss Navratilova must be favourite, but I would not risk much money on her.

Other players to watch, because they still improve, may be Miss Shriver, Miss Mandlikova, Bettina Bunge, Barbara Potter and Joanna Durie - though the British number one faces a formidable third-round challenge from Zina Garrison, Evonne Cawley or Eva Pfaff.

Britain's best chance may be in the mixed doubles, the event that has

benefited from the biggest increase in prize money (116.5 per cent more than last year's figure). John Lloyd's partner, the nimble Wendy Turnbull, is a fine volleyer. Last year they were French champions and runners-up at Wimbledon.

This delightful event has attracted many old favourites. Bob Hewitt and Miss Wade have a combined age of 81. Frew McMillan, 41, forms an all-British partnership with Miss Durie. There are two promising all-black teams: Miss Garrison and Rodney Harmon

and Camille Benjamin, and Chip Hooper.

The total prize money will be £904,246, of which £851,286 has been allocated to the five championships. The men's champion will win £66,000, the women's champion £60,000. But Yannick Noah, ranked number one by the World Championship Tennis organisation, is not competing. "I don't like playing on grass," he said. If Noah, thinks tennis at this level is just a recreation, maybe he should have a serious talk with McEnroe.

MEN'S SINGLES: THE SEEDS



1 Jimmy Connors
USA. Age 30. 12th
appearance. Champion 74,
82. Runner-up 75, 77,
78. Aggressive left-hander,
game based on violent
ground strokes. A grunter.



2 John McEnroe
USA. Age 24. 7th
appearance. Champion 81.
Runner-up 80, 82.
Naturally talented left-
hander with good touch
and fast reactions.



3 Ivan Lendl
Czechoslovakia. Age 23.
4th appearance. Best year:
80 (4th round). Almost
irresistible when first
service and forehand work.
May lack flexibility on grass.



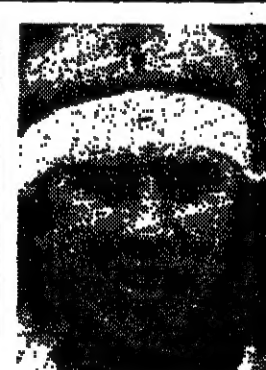
4 Guillermo Vilas
Argentina. Age 30. 10th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
75, 78. Left-handed
baseline, not at best on
grass. Former French,
US, Australian champion.



1 Martina Navratilova
USA. Age 26. 11th
appearance. Champion 74,
79, 82. Czech-born left-
hander, best exponent of
"big" game since Mrs Court.
Should be irresistible.



2 Chris Lloyd
USA. Age 28. 12th
appearance. Champion 74,
76, 81. At or near top since
1971. Needs Wimbledon to
complete grand slam. Grass
is not her best surface.



3 Andrea Jaeger
USA. Age 18. 4th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
80. Still improving, with
development of forecourt
skills now that she has
matured physically.



4 Tracy Austin
USA. Age 20. 7th
appearance. Semi-finalist
79, 80. Twice US champion,
but competitive hunger
temporarily less evident
since girl became woman.



5 Mats Wilander
Sweden. Age 19. 3rd
appearance. Best year: 80
(4th round). Like Borg in
many respects, but plays
forecourt more than
Borg at same age.



6 Jose-Luis Clerc
Argentina. Age 24. 5th
appearance. Best year: 79
(4th round). Sensitive,
somewhat twitchy, torn
depends on confidence -
seldom evident on grass.



7 Vitas Gerulaitis
USA. Age 28. 10th
appearance. Semi-finalist
77, 78. Favoured on grass
by his speed, agility and
volleying skill. Service
not heavy enough.



8 Steve Denton
USA. Age 28. 3rd
appearance. Best year: 82
(4th round). Powerful first
service wins him many easy
points on fast courts. Twice
runner-up in Australia.



9 Pamela Shriver
USA. Age 20. 6th
appearance. Semi-finalist
81. A different American
who wins her points in
the forecourt. Tall, lean,
a little ungainly.



10 Bettina Bunge
Germany. Age 20. 5th
appearance. Semi-finalist
82. Swiss-born, brought up
in Peru, lives in Florida.
Progress impressive but
form rather erratic.



11 Wendy Turnbull
Australia. Age 30. 12th
appearance. Three-time
quarter-finalist. Quick on
feet, fine volleyer, but
has lacked depth of
confidence in singles.



12 Hana Mandlikova
Czechoslovakia. Age 21.
5th appearance. Runner-up
81. Facile shot-maker
reminiscent of Evonne
Cawley. Variable confidence
decides how well she plays.



13 Johan Kriek
USA. Age 25. 6th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
81, 82. South African-born.
Twice Australian champion,
eliminated by McEnroe at
last two Wimbledon.



14 Kevin Curren
South Africa. Age 25. 4th
appearance. Best year: 80
(4th round). Broad-
shouldered specialist in
serve and volley. Partners
Denton in doubles.



15 Brian Gottfried
USA. Age 31. 11th
appearance. Semi-finalist
80. A professional who
plays the percentages. Good
forehand volley and serve,
but can misfire.



16 Pat Scanlon
USA. Age 26. 7th appearance.
Quarter-finalist 79. Dreamy,
unpredictable competitor,
can make it look easy.
Amateur musician at
mercy of his moods.



17 Sylvia Hanika
Germany. Age 23. 6th
appearance. Best year: 82
(4th round). Strongly-built
left-hander. Much in
common with Navratilova,
but less disciplined.



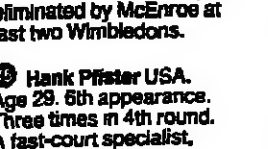
18 Billie Jean King
USA. Age 39. Champion 66,
67, 68, 72, 73, 75.
Holds record 20 Wimbledon
championships (14 doubles).
Best in forecourt, with
exemplary low volleys.



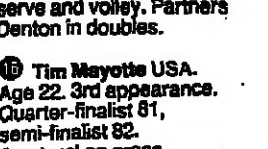
19 Barbara Potter
USA. Age 21. 6th
appearance. Quarter-finalist
82. Left-hander with best
mixture of service and
women's tennis. Rest of
game is still catching up.



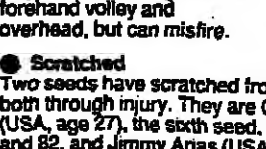
20 Virginia Ruzici
Romania. Age 28. 11th
appearance. Twice quarter-
finalist. Leggy, lively athlete
with strong forehand and
service; less formidable
when they are not working.



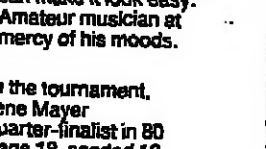
21 Hank Pfister
USA. Age 29. 6th appearance.
Three times in 4th round.
A fast-court specialist,
can be intimidating.



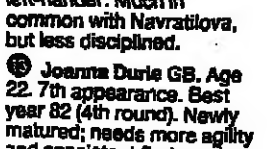
22 Tim Mayotte
USA. Age 22. 3rd appearance.
Quarter-finalist 81,
semi-finalist 82.
A natural on grass.



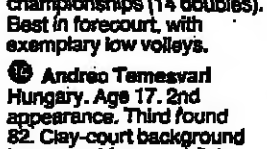
23 Gene Mayer
USA. Age 27. 6th appearance.
Quarter-finalist in 80
and 82, and Jimmy Arias (USA, age 18, seeded 10).



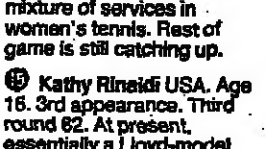
24 Gene Mayer
USA. Age 27. 6th appearance.
Quarter-finalist in 80
and 82, and Jimmy Arias (USA, age 18, seeded 10).



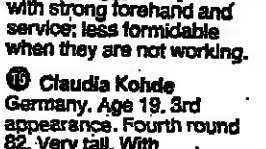
25 Joanne Durie
GB. Age 22. 7th appearance.
Best year: 82 (4th round).
Newly matured; needs more
ability and consistent first service.



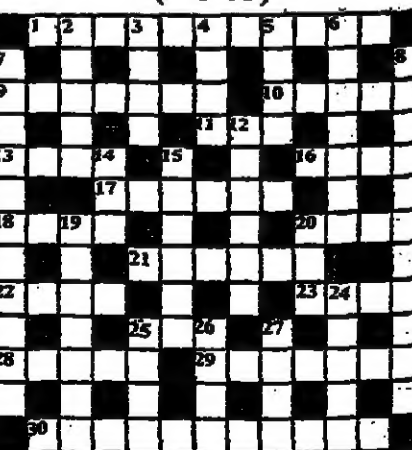
26 Andras Temesvari
Hungary. Age 17. 2nd
appearance. Third round
82. Clay-court background
but natural forecourt flair.



27 Kathy Rinealdi
USA. Age 18. 3rd appearance.
Third round 82. At present,
essentially a Lloyd-model
baseline, best on clay.



28 Claudia Kohde
Germany. Age 19. 3rd
appearance. Fourth round
82. Very tall. With
experience, will do well.

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 85)

- ACROSS
- Run-down (11)
 - Result (7)
 - Out of hearing (5)
 - People's representatives (12)
 - Kilo (4)
 - Journey (4)
 - Forceful flow (6)
 - Mild oath (4)
 - Herbaceous plant (4)
 - Spanish dance (6)
 - Fat (4)
 - Comparative conjunction (4)
 - Wound master (3)
 - Exquisite (3)
 - Red pepper (7)
 - Funeral centre (11)
- DOWN
- Fibre (5)
 - Frantic state (4)
 - The same (4)
 - Grief cry (6)
 - Event (7)
 - Hawthorn-like shrub (11)
 - Harmful (11)
 - Ambitious person (6)
 - Slow ascent (3)
 - Gilded bronze (6)
 - Artist's workshop (7)
 - Received (3)
 - Japanese vase (9)
 - Location (4)
 - Box (4)

SOLUTION TO No 84

ACROSS: 1 Stampoo 5 Fifth 8 Air 9 Postwar 10 Embus 11 Fine 12 Defence 14 Rightful owner 15 Masonic 18 Cuts 21 Clara 22 Idiote 23 Rust 24 Stood 25 Bitter

DOWN: 1 Sept 2 Ass 3 Plover tankard 4 Dared 5 Free from guilt 6 Lebanon 7 Hostelry 8 Grimaces 15 Gestapo 17 Clink 19 Tide 20 Icon



A sideways look at the British way of life

Adam the Gardener, the comic strip hero, is still alive somewhere deep in rural Britain, pruning his orchards, up a tripod ladder, but he comes of a dying breed. The horny hands of soil, like good butlers, are difficult to find even in the country, where deference lingers on. As for the city, it is not even worth slipping a card in the newspaper's window; gardeners have gone to ground. Enter the new gardeners. Profitability Brown PLC, who combine the clinical efficiency of an ambulance team with the financial ingenuity of a private doctor.

You can see them screech to a halt outside the best hairdressers and estate agents, lights flashing. Out jump the plant surgeons in their pale green

overalls, clutching a siphon spray and a transfusion of Baby Biot. It's a bad case. A broad-leaved, six-foot yucca has taken a pasting. After weeks of unrelieved aridity, fed only by a passing cigarette butt and infrequent coffee dregs, it is wilting dangerously. A kindly cleaner had once wiped its pores with milk, which had brought it out in brown splodges. A clear case for Dr Gertrude Jekyll and Mr Hyde, the Supa Bupa for the Pukka Yucca. Their cure? A transplant. Out goes the battered drooper, in comes a sun-tanned stand-in, looking as if it has just flown in from Rio.

This new breed of gardener is not just for the swish public relations office and the advertising firm who like to give the appearance of a Somerset Maugham drawing room. Those townies who don't like to get their hands dirty can hire gardeners to swoop upon their crops. There is a London company which specializes in tending window boxes for those who can't cope with all that mowing and weeding. And there are experts in roof gardens, Japanese gardens, greenhouses, patios and water gardens. I dare say there is an urban tree surgeon (Motor "Little oaks from large acorns grow") who will come and trim your bonsai with

naïl clippers. Last month's *The Magazine*, London's up-market free glossy, advertised the likes of those greenie-fingered gardeners who "specialize in interesting trellis work", and a firm "well known for their decorations for weddings and for planting window boxes and urns", which takes its money home in a wheelbarrow. There's big money in the bijou gardenette for those who are handy with a trowel.

There is also the small urban garden equivalent of an interior designer, who can transform that untidy paved area of concrete where the dustbins live into what estate agents would no-doubt call "an outside room, with double-aspect wall hangings (ivy), trompe l'oeil vista (old mirror hung opposite back door) and Italianate urn garden (chimney pots with wall flowers)". I have a small garden (yard) myself which is in the process of transformation (looks a mess), but I have high hopes (am pretty sceptical) that it will be a perfect little sun trap (it has high walls) when my garden designer (my wife) has finished (spending a fortune on it).

Once it's done, of course, the urban garden can be just as exhausting as the rural plot. There is clearing the roof garden of the crows' nests;

vacuuming the patio; hosing down the statuette; pruning the orange tree; replacing the spot lamps; washing the garden furniture cushion covers; de-leading the fish pond; mowing the Astroturf; clipping *House & Garden*. And many luxuries of gardening are forbidden. There is no room for a garden shed, so the fork hangs next to the ironing board. A good compost heap does nothing for neighbour relations. Dustmen sometimes talk at humping last year's annuals away. And, when it comes to bonfires, there's no smoke without fire engines.

Still, there is nothing more heartening on a quiet summer's night than hearing the raucous squawk of a cocktail party enjoying next door's afforested balcony. What could be more countrified than smelling the acrid fumes of a dozen firelighters as they fail to ignite a wheel-on barbecue? The urban garden is designed for entertaining *al fresco* on the four nights of the year when it is warm enough. Otherwise, it is a good talking point as the rain washed away the priceless John Innes to clog up the drains and the neighbourhood tom cat digs up the daffodil bulbs.

Nicholas Wapshott

Penny Perrick

Real men don't buy flowers



In the Interflora television commercial, a heartick young man bounds into a florist and, before you can say Edna Everage, his girl-friend is presented with a giant-sized bunch of gladioli.

This is not, Interflora told me, a true interpretation of the service it provides. Most deliveries are made not as part of a scheme to declare passionate love but to say "Happy birthday, mother", or "Get well, soon". In real life, most customers who make these little spontaneous gestures of affection are women and in this, its Diamond Jubilee year, the flower delivery outfit is trying very hard to persuade more men to say it with flowers.

According to the company's own research, the way men feel about entering a flower shop is the way they feel about approaching the lingerie counter - they get into a state of almost hysterical embarrassment. The bravest of them all try to overcome this ridiculous weakness. My husband, one year, when my birthday was due, stalked right into the late, much lamented Janet Reger boutique and asked straight out for a size 36, only fleeing in horror when he was asked "Underwired?" But he has nerves of steel; lesser men wouldn't have made it through the shop door.

To make things easier for them, Interflora is introducing a service called the Impulse Bouquet. They discovered that what men found perfectly ghastly was having to say, "I'll have six tulips, some of those pink roses and a bit of fern, please". So the Impulse Bouquet is already made up and yours for a fiver.

Unless the one they love warrants a long-distance delivery, men will still have to negotiate the shaming business of being seen holding a bunch of flowers while en route to their destination. Maybe they can slip it inside their jacket and pretend it's something non-threatening like a shoulder-holster.

Once tender messages came silk-embroidered

Such molly-coddling wasn't always necessary. Soldiers in the Boer War gave their sweethearts heart-shaped pin-cushions with beaded pins that they sometimes whittled themselves. These tokens carried tender, silk-embroidered messages, such as:

"Forget thee never
While throbs in my breast
The heart that for ever
With thee longs to rest
Thou to me art a treasure
Which hallowes each spot
Life has little pleasure
Where thou art not."

Then I suppose word got around that this kind of thing was sissy and the top romantic gesture became a box of chocolates with the wrong sort of centres. The Impulse Bouquet, being less fattening, is more acceptable, yet I don't know whether its ready-made appeal will be enough to lure men inside the flower shop. Flower shops may have to insist that all retail outlets are redecorated in dark panelling and that every effort should be made to cultivate a carnation that smells of steak and kidney pudding.

Options. Company. Woman's World...the titles of British magazines for women are as seductively inviting as their contents, those glossy pages crammed with cosmetics and cookery. Yet they might soon be overtaken by a new kind of women's magazine, one that sees women as workers rather than consumers. Japanese women already read such a magazine avidly, which has persuaded the publisher to go from a weekly to a twice-weekly format. The title shows a true awareness of women's lot: the magazine is called *Travail*.

Tomorrow

Suzi Menkes takes a terpsichorean look at the British fashion scene and the stuff that midsummer nights dreams are made on

Mulch ado about nothing

Box Brownies

Cathy Brown and Effie Rowland Young housewives and mothers with a mobile garden centre

We spent a while debating what to do with our time... we used to go on day trips out of London to nurseries and gardens and we noticed that the wholesale stuff was so much nicer than the retail. After one trip, sitting in the conservatory, we suddenly decided to start a mobile garden centre of our own. We found a bulb supplier in Lincolnshire who imported and grew good Dutch bulbs and was willing to supply small businesses like ours - and a local carpenter phoned out of the blue and offered to make us wooden window boxes. We started door-to-door leafleting and

then people started to ring us... We put in far more bulbs than most people do - 30 or 40 to a box. Bulbs frighten people you know, they don't know how deep to plant or even which way up they should be. After the bulb season is over in April, the boxes looked rather bare, so we planted miniature conifers, and euonymus and those little orange trees - and people seemed to like them. The great secret of keeping boxes or hanging baskets is to water a lot, and to dead head - which produces far more flowers. Now we've got a lot of customers - trendy people who like hanging baskets, novelists, television people, OAPs, and we supplied a lot of plants to people living in the Barbican - but our best customers are probably young working couples who haven't the time to create or maintain them themselves.



Kitchen garden

Dan Whitehead (pictured) and Jeremy Cassel, owner and manager of Dan's Restaurant, about their patio garden

We get a simply enormous demand for tables in the garden. The minute the sun comes out everyone wants to eat outside, which is wonderful except that the weather is changeable. Today for example it started sunny. If we can afford it I think we'd like a sliding glass roof - so that it would be open to the sky when fine and you could still sit out if the weather went a bit off... The restaurant has been open about three years so it's quite a young garden. It was all rather overgrown with Russian Vine but we've cut that back, put up lots of trellis,

filled tubs with geraniums and daisies - customers seem to like it. There's no great design behind it - it's a squarish patio with whitewashed walls. We try to keep a garden theme throughout the restaurant - green and terracotta. We all take a hand at looking after it - watering and regular tidying up to keep it looking attractive. Perhaps the tubs receive the odd cigarette butt or drop of wine, but it really isn't a problem. What is are the greenfly which occasionally pop into a glass or on to a plate - though I think our customers accept that with good grace. They know we can't be there to catch every one as it falls! Another reason why customers like the garden is perhaps because it is very quiet, away from the traffic. And there are no residents around to disturb.

Bloomin' high

Pamela Street, Author, with a fifth-floor Mayfair roof garden

It's really quite tiny - and I used to do nothing to it. The surface was lethal, covered with a sort of algae. One day I took a scrubbing brush and a pole to it and discovered lovely white tiles underneath. Now I do them every fortnight - the floor slopes slightly so that the water gets brushed into the street but no one has complained! I started with half a tub which a nice man from Constance Spry bought me - he's since become a great friend. Now I have lots of tubs and troughs round the edge and a tiny white wheelbarrow, a round table and two chairs and my dear daughter has just

given me a nice umbrella - and I've just acquired a little matched bird house, but so far no birds. I used to feed them but all the fat pigeons came and I had to clean the floor every day - and I could never grow anything, yellow because the birds always eat yellow flowers. What else? Well there are two bay trees - nice for cooking - quite a lot of variegated ivy, marvellous honeysuckle, two clematis. I water every morning - in spite of the recent rain. If you don't keep things damp all the time they take up here... It's awfully expensive. Everything goes along beautifully for about a month or so, then I have to take a taxi down to the garden centre, come rushing back with my purchases and within an hour it's transformed. Then I sit down and relax.



Bed and border

Michael Watson, Owner of Number Sixteen Hotel, South Kensington

When I bought Number Sixteen the garden was a receptacle for tea leaves and builder's rubble. The only thing here was a funny old hydrangea and a lilac tree. That was in 1969. In 1972 I bought the house next door - number seventeen, and then several years ago, number fifteen. There are basically three gardens, but I've blurred the edges so it looks like one doesn't it? The Ancient Monuments people - or whatever they're called - told me I could lower the walls but I don't remove them completely - ridiculous don't you think? It's jolly nice that so many guests have views. The hotel is

usually 80 per cent American and they often say they can't believe this is central London... It's absolutely marvellous for camellias, which simply love London and in my experience never fail. We're standing on the site of an old market garden you know. Over there is a fine little fellow, a real little treasure. That's a life-size statue of Charles Hudson, Court Dwarf to Charles I. There are only two in the country - the other's at Longleat. Mine was left me in a will. I love the garden - do it all myself apart from a gardener who comes for half a day in summer. The nicest compliment was when I received a letter from an old couple in the state up there. They said "We've never met and we probably never will, but we just wanted to tell you what a delight your garden is."

Barren court

Jane McKerron, Freelance journalist and racing correspondent for *The Tatler*

It's a small wedge-shaped space, very democratically divided between me and my neighbours. My bit is 14ft x 22ft and narrowing. My first reaction to it was one of horror - I'm no gardener, though I was brought up in the country. It faces east, heavily overhung with sycamore branches from the trees in the dentist's house next door. If you put a fork in to a depth of more than an inch, it breaks - the clay is riddled with stones the size of lemons, which rise like bubbles as soon as you've removed one layer. Extraordinary. I finally did something to it because it

was such a reproach. I was going to grass it and have rabbits but friends dissuaded me. Most of it is paved. What a nightmare. We had to carry flagstones through the front door, upstairs, down the fire escape and any friends foolish enough to offer have had backs now if they didn't before. I put two clematis in - one died, the other comes out in early spring - and some roses. And lots of herbs. That's nice. I don't sit in it very much. Instead I sit at the top of the fire escape a very sunny spot - and look down on it. If I had unlimited money I'd employ someone to do something mad with it, a water garden, or something. As it stands, I remain ambivalent about it. I do, however, buy it a plant if I've had a successful bet on the horses, which as you'll see, is not very often.



Root cause

Fred Jen, Honorary Secretary of the Barnet Federation of Allotmenters, with two of his own

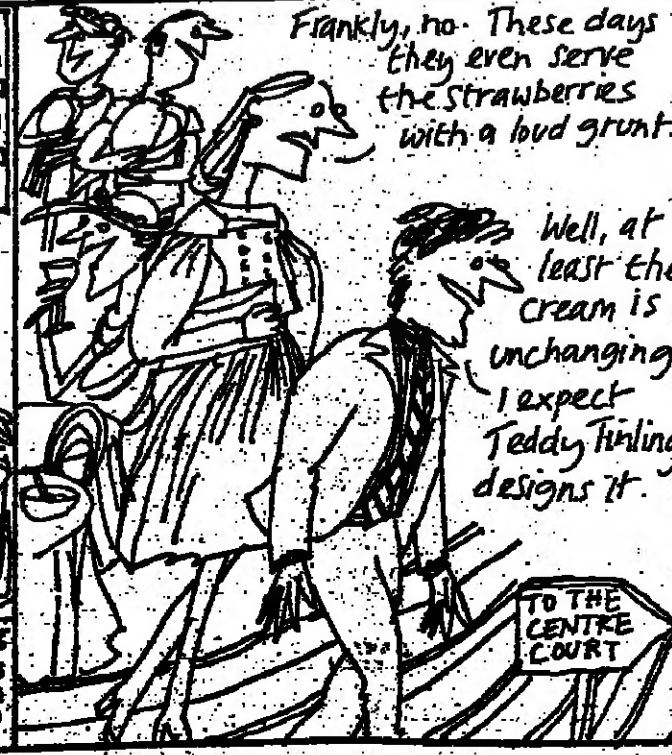
I've had one since I came out of the Army in 1946 - I applied to the local council - there were few available after the "Dig for Victory" campaign. It was 10 poles and I kept it until the powers that be decided to put Brent Cross on top of it. All the manuring and hard work for nothing! I had a lot of strength in those days! I manure it every autumn ready for brassica and potatoes. At the moment I've got leeks, beetroot, French beans, potatoes, early and late - we reckon to eat our own

from July one year to May the next. Tomato plants, big bed of onions, broad beans, some early cabbage. The gooseberries are just coming and the rhubarb's just finished; strawberries are coming too. In a good year I reckon not to buy any vegetables at all. I give away more than I use - and tell people they can go and pick, but that seems too much effort. When you grow your own you can pick in the morning and eat at lunchtime. On the site where I am there are 190 allotment holders - we all help each other, share. We've got all sorts - doctors, opera singers, bus drivers, labourers. You forget rank on an allotment... you see a lot of people still have their roots in the country, even if they live in high rise flats.

Judy Froshaug

FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S GOOD FOOD GUIDE

ONE OF FLAVIA'S SUITORS, GERARD MANLY, HAS INVITED HER TO WIMBLEDON...



AT A HUSHED & INTIMATE MOMENT ON THE CENTRE COURT, GERARD DECIDES TO PROPOSE



SSHH! SSHHH



FLAVIA'S WARNING IS TOO LATE: THE BRAT STORMS OVER



THE TIMES DIARY

New faces

One of our more waggish MPs, whose name I shall not divulge, suggested I might care to infiltrate the Commons and pose as a new member. He told me that, with 150 brand new faces, identity was a serious problem; he himself had hauled two of the new boys only to find out they were cleaners. I am afraid my mission would abort, for police have now armed themselves with pictures and even election literature of the new faces in order to help them identify the less well known physiognomies. One policeman, who has learned to memorize the faces of our 600-plus legislators over the years, tells me with deterring certainty: "We get to know everyone in time. Meanwhile, nobody gets in without identification of some kind." Ah well, back to journalism.

Mind games

A young American who once had himself committed to an institution for the criminally insane in order to study the legal rights of mental patients has won recognition from the National Consumer Council for "campaigning which influenced Parliament to act for the welfare of the community". Larry Gostin, former legal director of Mind and now a visiting fellow at Oxford, shares the first Rosemary Delbridge Memorial Trophy with Laurie Naumann, director of the Scottish Council for Single Homeless. Gostin, whose work for Mind is credited with having brought about "the first major piece of mental health legislation for 20 years", the Mental Health Act, 1983, recalls that during his self-imposed incarceration in the States he found himself beginning to behave like the patients he was there to observe. He had expected to stay for several weeks but was unable to obtain his release for more than three months, most of which was spent in one room with 20 other men under heavy sedation. "I have a strong feeling for people who are highly vulnerable and isolated," he says understandingly.

Reporters seeking help from the Home Office press department at weekends are asked by the main switchboard to leave name, number and subject of inquiry. The press officer is then contacted at home and rings the reporter. My colleague, giving "the Queen's Speech" as his reason for calling yesterday, was told by the switchboard operator: "Sorely we should be calling Buckingham Palace about that."

Steps retraced

An Army engineer unit set out on Wednesday to run over the ground it covered and the bridges it built between the D-Day landings and VE Day. Led by Captain Richard Wright, 24 members of 73 Field Squadron Royal Engineers, aim to cover the 950 miles between the Normandy beaches and Brest, in North Germany, taking 12 days; the earlier journey lasted nearly 12 months, from June 1944 to May 1945.

Zoo's Who's Who

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, which beavers so tirelessly in the subterranean warren of the Natural History Museum, is holding a party later this month and I would not miss it for the world. Guests are promised "an interlude of appropriate zoological and nomenclature entertainment", by members of the commission, who do not lack verbal ingenuity. Over the years it has fallen to them to name the group of mosquitoes that transmit malaria, the bee chiefly responsible for pollinating alfalfa, and the largest group of poisonous snakes. I shall tread warily at the party, as I am warned that some of the other guests are "specimens in themselves".

Pet subject

"Attachments between people and pets are viewed with about the same scientific interest as are soap operas and Barry Manilow's voice," writes Bruce Vogel, a vet and author, in a new book on just that subject, *Pets and Their People* (Collins, £7.95). It is an anecdotal sort of read where nuggets of wit, wisdom and lore come tumbling like handfuls of Winalot dachshunds bite more than Alsatians, 66 tons of dog faeces are dropped on London daily, people who keep cats live longer than people who do not... that sort of thing. The book has been illustrated by Lalla Ward, the actress, whose previous publication in that capacity was about astrology for dogs.

Deep inside the current issue of *Wild Life*, a not uninteresting periodical devoted to the conservation where possible and the mournful appreciation where not, of most living things, lurks and advertisement for "the ultimate in one-upmanship in town or country": a collapsible rosewood and brass tipping stick. Not only does it fit, 35-inch length, including choice of dog, goose, horse or eagle-head handle, break into segments for packing away in briefcase or knapsack, but one of those segments conceals a spirit flask. "The Hiker's and Rambler's friend. An effective deterrent to unwanted or unwelcome guests or pests." Ideal, I would have thought, for hunters, too: the ultimate anti-saboteurs weapon.

PHS

Ian Bradley on the way forward for the Alliance

Forge ideas, forget tactics

Michael Meadowcroft, the newly elected Liberal MP for West Leeds, who has led his party's opposition to alliance with the Social Democrats, and Dr David Owen, the *de facto* leader of the SDP, who has never made much attempt to disguise his low regard for the Liberal Party, may seem unlikely allies. Yet together these two men are likely to be in the van of moves to forge a new radical philosophy for the Liberal-SDP Alliance which will give it a more positive identity and position in the minds of voters.

More important now than any tactical and strategic questions for the Alliance is the development of a radical, libertarian alternative to Thatcherism and state socialism which looks forward to the 1990s rather than back to the 1960s. It is not being unfair to say that in the election just past the Alliance was the most intellectually conservative of the three major parties, clinging as it did to Keynesianism, incomes policy and the other paraphernalia of what Ralf Dahrendorf has called "a better yesterday".

To a considerable extent this was a reflection of the leadership of the two parties involved. Roy Jenkins, undoubted libertarian reformer that he is, seems somehow anchored to the language and concepts of the Butskillie era and does not swim happily with the ecological, decentralist currents of the 1980s. David Steel has always been a strategist and tactician rather than a philosopher and has never tried to underpin his party's electoral success with the development of a distinctive and

modern liberal ideology in the way that Jo Grimond did.

It is here that Meadowcroft and Owen come in. Michael Meadowcroft is easily the most important of the new recruits to the Parliamentary Liberal Party. For the last 10 years he has been the supreme articulator, and one of the leading exponents, of the Liberal philosophy of community politics, based on the concept of developing a welfare state, or more accurately, perhaps, a welfare society, which is as an enabler rather than a mere provider, and on the assertion that human values must have the priority which is now given to economic values.

Politicians of other parties can dismiss such notions as vague waffle, as Lord Whiteley did on last Thursday's edition of *Question Time*, but they may well strike as deep a chord in the emerging low-growth, post-industrial society of the late 1980s and early 1990s as Mrs

Thatcher's reassertion of Victorian values does today.

Mr Meadowcroft has rightly been highly suspicious of the corporatism, centralism and straightforward conservatism that he sees in the outlook of Social Democrats. That was the main thrust of his famous dialogue with Professor Marquand during the Liberal Assembly in Blackpool in September 1980. But he may yet find that the SDP's new leader and, indeed, a good number of his supporters, are closer to his own views than many who now call themselves Liberals.

David Owen has always been the most intellectually radical of the Gang of Four. His book, *Face the Future*, has a very much more decentralist and voluntarist flavour than Mrs Shirley Williams's *Politics for People* and William Rodgers's *The Politics of Change*. Much more than these other two, Owen has been able to throw off the mantle of

Croslandite revisionism and push out in a new direction. It is interesting that Jo Grimond, who has just written a characteristically idiosyncratic personal manifesto that decisively rejects such Alliance shibboleths as incomes policy, sees Dr Owen as the contemporary politician who comes nearest to sharing his own ideas.

There are, of course, aspects of Dr Owen's philosophy which radical Liberals will find hard to go along with. On the evidence of *Face the Future* he is still wedded to the goals of economic growth and full employment in the conventional economy. He is completely dismissive in the book of those who would pursue a low-growth strategy and work towards a low energy post-industrial society.

Yet the fact remains that he carries around with him less of the ideological baggage of his Labour past than his colleagues in the SDP leadership. In that respect he has more in common than the others with a large section of the party's membership which is at least as radical (and, indeed, liberal) as many in the Liberal Party. With the SDP in Parliament at least, now SDP in the deep conservative right-wing Labour element, there is perhaps a real chance that it can get together with Liberals of the Meadowcroft persuasion to work out a new philosophical position which will offer the British electorate next time round something rather more inspiring than the mixture as before.



Owen, Meadowcroft, Steel: two philosophers and a tactician

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Fight the good fight ... it doesn't hurt

"The vicar," he declared, "is trying to introduce high church practices here which we dislike."

Here I must make a personal disclaimer. I would rather put my head into the mouth of a lion in the Roman arena than get mixed up in a dispute over the height of Christian church doctrine or ritual; in these matters I am a paid-up, card-carrying, lifelong Latitudinarian, and a Jewish one, to boot. I took no part in the Reformation or Counter-Reformation. I have never been heard to express a preference for *homosocialism* over *homosocialism*, or vice versa, and anyone claiming to know my views on the place in Christian belief of confession, purgatory or candlesticks should be treated as an impostor. What is more, I am quite unable to see how the timing of the collection in a church could give rise to any question of orthodoxy or heterodoxy, irrespective of the merits of the rival factions' claims to be the only guardians of the true faith.

But this makes me more, not less, confident of being able to pronounce upon the troubles at St Jack's. For whether the trouble there is concerned with the introduction of high church practices, or whether it is more in the nature of an industrial dispute, I have to tell the faithful to be not dismayed; it is quarrels of this kind, in particular of this kind, which prove not only that the heart of the Anglican Church is still beating soundly in the body of the country, it was born in, but that that country is itself still undamaged, unchanged and unsinkable.

"Rightly to be great," said Hamlet, is not to stir without great argument, but greatly to find quarrel in a straw, when honour's at the stake.

But the parishioners and clergy of that amazing institution, the Church of England, can and do find quarrel in a straw when nothing's at the stake, and those who believe such an attitude shows that their church means nothing to them have got the matter upside down, inside out and back to front: it is precisely because they care so passionately for every blade of grass in the churchyard and every fold in the vicar's surplice that these weird and inexplicable dissensions arise among them, and it is because their faith is so deep and to them so clear, and therefore, so rarely troubled by doctrinal dissension, that a disagreement over the best moment for the collection can turn into a battle of wills that splits the parish and leads to charges of high-handedness, mingled with romanism and heresy. Come: is it not better for the choir to go on strike and the vicar to go on holiday than for both of them to go on an expedition in search of Abbigensians to exterminate? Is it not better for the vicar to pray to God to strike him dead? Is it not better for the Mother's Union to bake leaves for the Harvest Festival than (as will soon be happening if some of us more engaged clergy have their way) to knit woolen hand-grenade covers for the Khmer Rouge?

We are, on the whole, an extraordinarily unwarlike and unexcitable nation. I believe that the failure of totalitarian political groups of both right and left to make headway with any substantial number of voters is only partly due to the voters' distaste for dictatorship and tyranny; it is also based on a profound and healthy abhorrence of systems which would inevitably entail Englishmen hitting other Englishmen over the head. English-

men do, of course, hit other Englishmen over the head; but look why they do it. They do it in the course of quarrels about beer or football or one another's wealth, or, at the very worst, in the course of trying to steal one another's wallets. To suggest that they might take to doing it in the course of political disagreement would be regarded as a most outlandish idea, and the thought that they might do it in a religious cause would be incomprehensible to the point of embarrassment.

Long may it remain thus. The parishioners of St Jack-in-the-Lifeboat will be accused by the short-sighted of a failure in their sense of proportion. But surely they have displayed a sense of proportion of supreme delicacy and wisdom: they have quarrelled over things that do not matter, and have thus ensured that they will not be impeded by each other's harm, rather than, with the Irish, to go no further for examples - over things that do matter, thus allowing themselves to be led into cursing one another's souls or murdering one another's bodies.

"If anyone speaks of religion in England," said Montaigne, "everyone laughs." That is perfectly true, but the Frenchman had missed the point. The laughter is directed at those who think it necessary to speak of religion, a practice to which foreigners are much given but which the English rightly think unnecessary. I will wager that even now they are not talking of religion in the streets of St Jack-in-the-Lifeboat. For what has happened there is that something disagreeable has been injected into the practice of their religion; the talk will be of organs and clergymen, chairs and collections, while beneath the talk their religion will continue to flow untroubled and unremarked. How the quarrel between the vicar and the choir is to be resolved I do not know; nor, apparently, does the Bishop. But we may be sure that the solution will be as English as the problem, and that not a drop of blood will be spilt in the course of it.

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Gerald Kaufman

The incredible shrinking party

Anyone visiting Manchester and needing an agreeable, inexpensive and sustaining meal, is recommended to call at Chow's, a fish and chip shop at the Stockport Road end of Dickenson Road. This small business is managed with great efficiency by its Chinese proprietor and staff. One of the accusations made against the Labour Party during the recent general election was that it was not capable of running establishments such as Chow's.

After its defeat in 1951, Labour came to be regarded as the impractical party, abandoned doctrinaire dreamers with well-intentioned ideas but insufficiently equipped to translate those ideas into reality. Harold Wilson's election as leader in 1963 helped to banish that notion. His celebrated speech at that year's Scarborough conference - the one about the "white heat" of the technological revolution - signalled a new kind of Labour Party, up-to-date, even ahead of the times, and eager to demonstrate its managerial talents. After the 1966 victory, Labour for a time really looked as though it was going to realize its prime minister's ambitions and come to be regarded as the natural party of government. At long last, its cabinet was accepted as a match for the Conservatives' when it came to the test of administrative skill.

That reputation was preserved during the years of opposition between 1970 and 1974, and was renewed when Labour regained office nine years ago. The party's stability in government survived the lack of a parliamentary majority. Even during the unhappy time of industrial unrest at the end of Mr Callaghan's administration, his ministers were never thought less than competent.

It was therefore an unwelcome shock during the election campaign to discover that after all this time Labour - was once again, being popularly indicated for its alleged inability to run a fish and chip shop. The charge was levelled particularly in relation to the party's stated aim of reducing unemployment to a million or less.

On the face of it, this objective was reasonable and obtainable. We were promising no more than that we intended to cut unemployment to the level Mrs Thatcher inherited four years previously; a level which was, of course, not too high. The electorate was intolerably high. Yet voters clearly judged that we could not do it.

They would have liked us to do it. They felt our wish to do it was perfectly sincere. They listened

carefully to our explanations of how we would do it. In conversations as far apart as the market in Colne, Lancashire, and the shopping centre in Hornchurch, electors made clear to me that they had absorbed all our carefully marshalled statistics: the £17,000m on financing unemployment, the £12,000m annually being invested abroad because of the abolition of exchange controls. They knew the explanations by heart; the trouble was, they were not convinced by them.

Moreover, though national sentiment was plainly hostile to continued membership of the European Economic Community, voters feared that withdrawal simply could not be accomplished without damage to employment. At meeting after meeting I painstakingly explained how their massive trading surplus with Britain would compel our EEC partners, in their own interests, to arrive at an arrangement which would protect the jobs of our workers as well as those of the Continental mainland. I was heard with respect. Audiences clearly felt I was trying my best. They were not, however, persuaded by my logical arguments.

Labour, after a long period of credibility with the electorate, has become incredible again. It last happened a quarter of a century ago. In the 1959 election, Labour's campaign was going swimmingly until the party leader, Hugh Gaitskill, declared that his programme could be financed without an increase in income tax. People could do sums, and they came to the conclusion that Labour did not add up. The party was pulverised at the polls.

In the 1983 election, the defeat of unemployment was central to Labour's appeal. However, too many voters had been conditioned to believe that unemployment was a problem so intractable that it would respond only slowly to complex measures. When we insisted that we could solve it relatively quickly, and in a simple way, it sounded too good to be true. What should have been our greatest advantage was turned into a drawback.

Among all the challenges the Labour Party faces as it enters into this long dark night of prolonged opposition, the greatest is the recovery of credibility. Once we begin to achieve that, we shall start to look like an alternative government. No one person can make the credibility for the party. Nevertheless it is a test which any serious aspirant in the leadership election will have to pass.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Anne Sofer

The nays should have it

Fighting elections is fun, but losing them is not. None the less, I expect most defeated candidates, like me, spent the ensuing 48 hours keeping the wound open by watching the non-stop tele-comment on our respective failures. For this particular bruised SDP candidate, the most infuriating experience was hearing Conservative politicians agreeing that votes for the Alliance were largely tactical and could therefore reasonably be disregarded; that they certainly constituted no case (no, absolutely not) for proportional representation.

I found this particularly galling, as both parties during the final stage of the campaign in the constituency I was fighting bent their major effort towards persuading Alliance supporters to vote tactically for one of them. Mind you, if they were message as we were, they were right to do so. A great number of voters were tempted to support us but afraid to do so, either (on the one hand) because it might let the Labour Party in, or (on the other) because it would split the anti-Tory vote.

The Conservatives raised the bogey of an Alliance vote letting in the wild left, and Labour canvassed SDP supporters on the doorstep that they "might as well not bother voting". A vote for the SDP is a vote for the Tories, blared the Labour loudspeakers, and a final Labour leaflet, headed "Calls Latest", published wholly fictitious figures which put our support a third below what in fact it was. The Conservatives accused me of being a "very socialist lady" (a contradiction in terms?) and a threat to personal freedom.

All this is fair play in elections, you will say. That may well be, but it was a bit tactically for me if I ever saw one and the two old parties are deluding themselves and us when they describe this process as somehow "undemocratic" new element introduced by the Alliance.

I do, however, regard the search for tactical votes as a dangerous diversion from the serious discussion of political issues, and if we continue to try to squeeze three parties into a two-party system, we are going to get more of it. This will mean cynical incitement to negative voting, more manipulation of poll data, real and invented, and an even shriller insistence that only two possible political stances exist - both of them adversarial and oversimplified: the anti-socialists and the anti-Tories. By deftly "disappearing" the Alliance vote into one of these national power blocks, both sides claim a victory, spoiled only (in the case of the losing side) by our intervention.

My Conservative opponent bitterly claimed in his victory speech (after the Alliance got 25 per cent of the vote) that the result showed that the electorate "supported the two-party system". Throughout the

campaign he spoke vehemently against proportional representation. He would rather, he said, have a strong socialist government in control than have any crack with PR. Since his other remarks made it clear that he regarded what a left-wing government would do as little better than what was happening in Bulgaria or Hungary, this was a startling admission: the more so as he simultaneously justified Trident, cruise and the whole nuclear armoury as essential for the defence of western democracy - much of it, of course, run on the basis of PR. The Labour candidate, on the other hand, expressed support for the principle of PR, but proved uncharacteristically gradualist in his approach. He was nervous about introducing it just yet. First, he suggested, the electorate had to be de-brainwashed through public ownership of the press.

PR must come, if justice is to be done, and I trust that many millions will be devoted to the subject over the next few years. For the moment, however, let me float an alternative, perhaps interim, idea that was suggested to me by a young first-time voter. It would at least deal with the problem of tactical voting.

The proposal would involve only minimal change. One member constituency would remain and each voter would still have one vote, but the voter could choose whether to cast it negatively or positively. The 60 per cent of voters who (according to Professor Ivor Crewe's recent research) feel more strongly against one party than for another could cast their votes accordingly, as a minus, without any tactical calculation. The remaining 40 per cent would vote as they do at present for the party of their choice. In this situation it would be in each party's interest to build up its own positive support rather than rubbish its opponents, and we might actually experience more constructive, creative, less poll-ridden election campaigns.

The system might, of course, have a wholly other and bizarre result unintended (or perhaps not?) by its progenitor. Imagine the scene of the count: the candidates of the main parties, flanked by their agents and party workers, rosters watching under the strain, tensely watching the mounting piles of plus and minus, and vying with each other to achieve, at the end of the day, the smallest negative balance. But, meanwhile, those other insignificant little piles, put to one side by the tellers like so many discarded one pound Monopoly notes, could actually be chalking up victory: 163 for the Ecology Party, 302 for the Workers Revolutionary Party, 693 for the Ecology Party. We could get an interesting coalition government. The author was the SDP/Liberal Alliance candidate for Hampstead and Highgate.

The economy: Israel's worst enemy?

In the face of hyper-inflation, a spiralling foreign debt now higher per capita than Mexico and a balance of payments gap which has already worsened by more than 30 per cent this year, Israel's unique economy continues to amaze outsiders by its ability not only to survive, but also to support a staggeringly expensive modern war.

Significantly amid the welter of reminiscences which marked the bitter first anniversary of the fighting, there were tell-tale signs that a growing body of experts now believe that the populist economics, which did so much to clinch the 1981 election for Mr Menachem Begin, cannot continue much longer without causing catastrophe.

By allowing the devaluation of the shekel to become a psychological attempt to wipe out memories of the fate of the Israeli lira - Mr Yoram Aridor, Mr Begin's third finance minister, has maintained something of a spending spree despite an inflation rate now running at 145 per cent. As a result, macro-economic decay (such as a stagnant growth rate) is matched inconspicuously by the sight of video retailers opening extra pavement counters to meet demand.

"Countries at war do not usually permit themselves the luxury of raising their standards of living," warned Mr Moshe Sarban, a former governor of the Bank of Israel. Mr Eliezer Shefer, a former deputy governor was blunter in his criticism. "At some point, the economy of illusions will have to be replaced by something more realistic," he said. "We cannot assume that the world will be willing to finance any deficit we choose to create."

Unlike most other countries facing such severe economic difficulties, Israel has so far been able to use its unique position to escape enforced financial restrictions from its creditors, or even political restraints. The idea that American financial penalties should be imposed for the creation of every

new Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank has been flatly rejected by the Reagan Administration. Israel's main benefactor. In an interview with *The Times*, Professor Avner Arian, a former economic adviser to the Begin cabinet, disclosed that the government had recently rejected the offer of a \$100m loan from the International Monetary Fund because "it did not like the strings attached, and could still go out and borrow on the international market". The professor, dean of social sciences at Tel Aviv University, warned that without a rapid switch in policy, Israel would be unlikely to have such unrestricted credit worthiness in two to three years time.

Israel enjoys an extraordinary freedom from financial constraint mainly because of the largesse of the American government, conscious of both strategic interests in the Middle East and the power of the Jewish lobby in the US.

Professor Arian compared the situation in Israel with a recent study of the economic debacle in Argentina. There, an attempt to reduce three-figure inflation by methods similar to those practised by Mr Aridor (namely, slowing the depreciation of the shekel against the dollar to stem the rising cost of imports) failed dismally. Argentinian inflation was 176 per cent in 1977 and 158 per cent in 1982, resulting in an IMF rescue mission, accompanied by insistence on a large devaluation to rectify a severe balance of payments crisis.

"Israel is now following the Argentinian experiment with the same disastrous results," he argued. "Inflation is soaring, the balance of payments is in a mess yet the only thing which is saving us from a similar fate is American help."

His harsh judgment on Israel's economic performance was matched by a recent IMF report which was met initially by an embarrassed silence from the treasury. The delegation, which made a little-publicized trip earlier this year,

blamed the policy of slowing devaluation for the balance of payment crisis, predicting that the deficit may reach \$5,300m this year and \$6,200m in 1985, figures far in excess of those available from the finance ministry. The report followed a sobering prediction by the International Economic Institute in Washington that Israel's foreign debt may triple to \$5,400 by 1986.

The IMF called for a 4 per cent cut in Israeli real wages and rejected the treasury's explanation of the inflationary process, blaming it squarely on high government spending over recent months. The Israeli government does not like to be reminded of its growing dependence on American finance, both public and private, but this was recently estimated to amount to more than \$600 a year for every citizen from public funds alone. In the next economic year, grants and loans from Washington are due to total \$2,600m, several hundred million more than the amount originally proposed to Congress. The Washington Post calculated last year that Israel had received \$1,500m of the \$2,800m distributed throughout the world in US aid since 1951.

A revealing breakdown is contained in the latest edition of *Spectrum*, the monthly magazine of the main opposition Labour Party. It shows that of Israel's current annual foreign deficit of \$5,000m, approximately \$4,000m is taken care of by the US government either through direct assistance, though the permits it allows to American Jewry to support Israel (aid from US Jews accounting for 80 per cent of Jewish aid) or through the lead it offers to American banks, which grant extensive loans to Israel.

The magazine provided the following rough breakdown of how the Israeli deficit is covered: \$2,500m in American aid from Germany (repatriations, government grants and loans), \$1,200m in international bank loans and the remainder in unilateral transfers. This situation of

dependence places the goodwill of the US in a pivotal position, it concluded.

In the face of growing Soviet involvement in Syria, no one in Israel is expecting the massive transfusion of US finance to falter in the run-up to the 1984 presidential election. But Mr Gad Ya'acobi, Labour's chief economic spokesman, has warned that due to the ever increasing requirements of debt-servicing, net financial receipts from the American government will reach zero within the next 12 months.

For the Begin cabinet, already beleaguered as a result of the mounting unpopularity of the involvement in Lebanon, a potent reminder that mismanagement of the economy rather than military adventurism might yet deprive it of a third successive election triumph came in a recent opinion poll.

The dramatic May poll pinpointed the economy and the failure to solve the Lebanon dilemma as the two reasons why the government's standing had fallen below Labour's for the first time since 1981.

In addition to the government's reluctance to cut living standards, Mr Aridor's freedom of action is restricted by a national antipathy towards high unemployment (the present rate of 4.7 per cent is seen as about right if new immigrants are not to be deterred) and a coalition agreement which promises financial inducements to many of the smaller parties in exchange for vital parliamentary support. Still blessed with the personal debt of Mr Begin inside an increasingly hostile cabinet, Mr Aridor has so far shown little inclination to deviate from the policy which he instituted last September under the title of "proper economics."

Christopher Walker

Tomorrow: Political tensions

السلامة والبيئة



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SEE YOU IN ATHENS

The important question about the Stuttgart European summit, which ended yesterday, is not whether £450m is an adequate rebate on Britain's 1983 budget contribution but whether anything has actually been settled at all.

Obviously, £450m is not as good as the £650m which Mrs Thatcher was understood to be demanding, but now says she never mentioned. It was, however, as good a figure as Britain could realistically hope to get, and it was £200m better than France had been initially willing to concede. Whatever Mrs Thatcher may have said or implied beforehand about expecting more can reasonably be put down to negotiating tactics, and it would be wrong to think that in settling for £450m she has been "humiliated".

But it is certain that the £450m will actually be paid? Unfortunately it is not. The agreement is only a provisional one, and the French delegation asked that the minutes of the meeting should record France's intention to oppose payment of the rebate if there was no agreement on a long-term solution by the time of the next summit, to be held in Athens in December.

The December deadline for a long-term reform package was accepted by all, and that is the only really significant decision taken by the Stuttgart summit. The leaders of the Ten have committed themselves to solve the problem by December, but the key issues involved have yet to be tackled. In particular, Britain has not agreed that the Community's "own resources", at present limited to the equivalent of a one per cent value added tax on all transactions within the Community, will

have to be increased; and a number of other countries, led by France, have not agreed that spending on agriculture will have to be cut.

All that has been agreed is that agricultural spending is one of the areas that need to be looked at in the course of the general financial review, possibly at one or more specially convened meetings of agricultural, finance and foreign ministers.

Another such area is the need to finance new Community policies outside agriculture, for instance regional development and energy. Such policies are keenly desired by most of the poorer members of the Community as a way of getting more money out of it. They are also seen as a carrot dangled in front of the British. Britain should agree to an increase in "own resources". It is argued, because this would permit the adoption of such new policies, from which — unlike the common agricultural policy — Britain could expect to be a net beneficiary. Mrs Thatcher has so far proved impervious to this blandishment. If spending on agriculture were cut to a reasonable level, she says, it would be perfectly possible to achieve a balance of policies within the existing resources. True enough, but — given the political weight of farm lobbies in so many member-states — what would be economically reasonable is unlikely to prove politically realistic.

The third area to be examined is the cost of the proposed enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. Hitherto Britain has insisted that this too can be accommodated within the present resources, but it appears that that argument was not pressed with the same vigour at Stuttgart. Britain will

fight, between now and December, to impose some limits on agricultural spending. The fight will be a very hard one, and Mrs Thatcher is certainly right not to have surrendered in advance her strongest negotiating card, namely agreement to an increase in own resources. But it is quite clear that, as part of an overall long-term bargain, this card will have to be played; and the prospect of enlargement, bringing in two relatively poor countries which will make substantial net demands on the budget, will provide a politically more acceptable context in which to play it.

The rough shape of the long-term package can thus be discerned. Britain will have to concede an increase in own resources, as the price of a fairer distribution of those resources. France will have to agree to speeding up enlargement, because the raising of the financial limits will be made conditional upon it. The main argument will be over the cost of the CAP, especially as France and Italy will want more money spent on Mediterranean products to protect them from the adverse consequences of Spanish and Portuguese competition. In this argument, Germany should be on Britain's side but Greece, which now takes over the chair, has an obvious interest in taking France's.

For all that, according to normal Community reckoning, there are only three working months left, since nothing is allowed to happen in July or August. To give itself a sporting chance of avoiding a much more serious crisis in December, the Community would be well advised to make this year an exception.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

According to the latest public opinion poll on the subject, given in the *Sunday People*, 93 per cent of men and women favour the execution of terrorists convicted of murder. That is more than twice the percentage of voting voters who voted for Conservative candidates on June 9. We need a new word for landlapse.

Terrorists were the category of murderer thought most deserving of capital punishment, though other categories like child murderers and killers of policemen were not far behind. If the Commons, echoing the people, does vote for the restoration of capital punishment it will not be because the argument has shifted decisively in favour of its uniquely deterrent effect. It has not, except arguably in one special and important area, the propensity of professional criminals to carry firearms in the furtherance of major crime for gain. The vote of 1965 will be reversed, if it is, because of rediscovered promptings of retributive justice. This finds subjective expression in the conviction that the perpetrators of particularly repugnant, and perhaps prevalent, murders de-

serve only to forfeit their own lives. And it finds objective expression in the assertion of a requirement that society signify its abhorrence of uniquely heinous crime by the exactness of a uniquely drastic penalty.

If the death penalty comes in again by that word it will be more than ever necessary that the categories of capital murder coincide with the most abhorrent types of murder as society judges them to be. That puts terrorist murderers at the top of the list, a fact which strikingly reveals the divergence of the retributive and deterrent arguments for the death penalty. For if the deterrent effect, and more widely the political prudence, of resuming judicial execution is the question, terrorist murder (supposing the category could be satisfactorily defined) would not be high on the list at all: not at any rate in the form in which it presents itself most acutely in the United Kingdom today, Irish republican violence.

The bombers and gunmen of the IRA conceive themselves as being at war with the British state in Ulster. They are volunteers who stake their lives. They already run a substantial risk of

being killed in the course of their operations (less so in their occasional forays in Great Britain) or in factional vendettas. The availability of the death sentence on conviction of murder would add to that risk but not so decisively as to drive away many of those who had already accepted the risk. Some might drop out, some potential recruits might fade away, but for the secret armies quality matters more than numbers, and the average quality, if fanaticism is a measure, would not fall.

If the understanding of deterrence is widened to include the defeat of terrorism among its objects, then the argument against executing convicted Irish republican terrorists gathers pace. It is not possible to conceive of circumstances in which the execution of death sentences imposed by British courts under normal safeguards provided by law would weaken the will or capacity of Irish republican organizations committed to subversive violence. It is only too easy to imagine how judicial executions would harden their will and enhance their capacity to rebel. Modern Irish-British history tells the tale.

SCRUTINY OF THE SCRUTINEERS

The Overseas Development Administration, a government department, broods over a clutch of scientific and special units. Four of these are its direct dependencies, the Centre for Overseas Pest Research, the Tropical Products Institute, the Land Resources Development Centre, and the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. They deal respectively with pest control, the handling and storage of tropical products, inventories of physical, biological and economic land resources, and mapping. They consume only one per cent of the aid budget, but the relative importance of their work within the aid programme is far more than that. They disseminate knowledge and techniques and they supply services and training that are basic to the success of agricultural development in poor countries. They are among the most cost-effective public agencies for promoting the economies of developing countries. Their utility is matched by their reputation with foreign governments, international organizations, and their scientific peers.

They have recently been Raynered, caught by the wind of cost-cutting that has blown through Whitehall from the desk of Sir Derek Rayner (who has now moved on). All are to have their staff and budgets cut, two are to be merged, the activity of one is to be cut by half, and the Directorate of Overseas Surveys' map-making is to be awarded to private concerns while a ramp of supervisory staff will be taken in

by the Ordnance Survey, whose own status is in doubt.

This drastic stripping-down of the scientific and surveying element in the overseas aid programme has now been examined by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee does not like what it sees. It has written a scathing exposure of the superficiality (the word is ours not the committee's) of the processes leading to these changes. It judges them harmful to the interests of developing countries, and to British interests. The report is without division or dissent. It asks that the decisions just taken be suspended while other options for the structure, management, staffing and financing of these units are considered. It makes its case.

The committee has the following criticisms of the scrutinies that prepared the way for the decisions it contests. Although they purported to be concerned with efficiency, they dealt only with costs and not with the relationship between costs and benefits. They were limited to the United Kingdom and did not assess developing countries' need for the units' work and the value and effectiveness of that work. The views of foreign governments and international agencies were not sought. No serious account was taken of the value of training provided here and abroad, or the importance of disseminating knowledge and having a public record of the results of particular projects.

The accumulated experience and inter-disciplinary expertise that contribute so largely to the quality of the work done was acknowledged in the Rayner scrutinies, but means were lacking of including them in cost comparisons with private agencies, so they were not taken into account. The "customer-contractor" principle which Lord Rothschild sought to apply to the research councils was misapplied in this instance. Developing countries' need for these services was equated with the diminishing effective demand generated by the Overseas Development Administration as intermediate customer, and therefore under-rated.

"We question the value of the Rayner scrutinies to the Minister." Even then, in the case of pest control and tropical products, "the decisions taken do not seem to be warranted by the conclusions of the scrutinies... a view with which the examining officer concurred."

Two new orthodoxies underlay the cuts and changes the select committee has commented on: private is good, public is bad, when there is a choice; and cost-cutting equals efficiency. These are useful and powerful tools with which to set about bureaucracy. But they are not the only tools in the box or always the most appropriate. It is evident from the select committee's examination of this small but not unimportant part of the apparatus that the tools can be misused.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Giving full credit to invisible earners

From the Chairman of the British Railways Board

Sir, I welcomed much in Mr Andrew Tessler's article (*Industrial Notebook*, June 14): he outlined succinctly the growing contribution which consultancy firms are making to Britain's overseas earnings. As he rightly says, with the gains from the oil sector due to flatten out before too long, and with Britain's manufacturing exports hampered by the recent cut-backs in our industrial capabilities, we shall increasingly need to foster the service businesses, like consultancies, through which we can "export" the skills and experience with which Britain is so richly endowed.

The public-sector industries have recently taken active steps to exploit their UK-based skills and experience so as to build up overseas project consultancy businesses. Figures just available show that the corporations together earned £342m from overseas consultancies last year — an expansion of £124m in a year when the worldwide recession made project consultancy a very tough business to be in.

In pursuing that business, however, they have consciously chosen to mix sweat with their private-sector colleagues — both with private-sector manufacturing companies, on whom they rely heavily as suppliers, and with private-sector consultants. For example, British Rail's consultancy company, Transmark, as well as undertaking 91 projects in 27 countries and producing a "bottom line" firmly in the black, has been making extensive efforts to develop a UK-based joint venture company, with the private sector, able to

compete for project leadership in big overseas railway projects.

Similarly, the remit of the Nationalised Industries' Overseas Group, which I chair, includes a specific injunction to "foster public-private sector co-operation in the task of increasing Britain's net overseas earnings".

Against this background it is regrettable that Mr Tessler saw fit to confine his plaudits to private-sector consultancy firms alone and to attack the public-sector consultancy businesses as standing in the way of their private-sector colleagues.

His specific charges are ill-prepared. For example his complaint that the public-sector consultancies compete on the basis of cross-subsidisation by other parts of their parent organisations is ill-founded and we shall be happy to correct his apparent ignorance of the accounting practices which are actually followed and which he has patently not bothered to investigate. More generally, however, I find it sad to find this wholly ideological note, which does such harm to Britain's internal affairs, introduced into the discussion on Britain's overseas business activities. Co-operation between public and private-sector interests is essential if Britain is to compete effectively for overseas consultancy business. There are enough successes around to deserve some celebration, rather than to have this carping unconstructive stuff.

Yours etc,

PETER PARKER, Chairman, British Railways Board, Euston Square, PO Box 100, NW1.

June 16.

Social democracy

From Mr David L. Alfred

Sir, Your discussion (June 11) of the nature and development of social democracy in postwar Britain is hopelessly confused both in analysis and in language. What is the connection between the leader's life ("She has broken the mould") and your assertion that "we are all social democrats now"? The statement that SDP politicians are trying to escape from their socialist past rests on the false identity of socialism and social democracy.

Far from explaining the latter (which, by the way, is not a "model"), Arthur Seldon only confuses it with the social market economy. It is, or should be, patently obvious that the goal of Thatcherite Conservatism is to break the mould of social democracy which it reviles as nanny-pammy, wet, consensual many-statism. This is clear from the policies you recommend, in the mystifying name of "growth and enterprise", such as resisting "re-inflation" (reflation?), reducing taxation (for whom?), and abolishing wages councils (at whose cost?).

Your comments on the welfare state are opaque. Compared with public access to welfare in prewar Britain or with other countries today, eg Spain or the USA, it is not only not inefficient but also much

more fair. Your narrowness of vision and hardness of heart (if shared by the Government, portending grave social and political danger) is transparently revealed by your attitude to unemployment.

What on earth do "statistical morality" and "statistical unemployment" mean? You say that toleration of unemployment increases with rising rates of inflation. Yet you previously argue that the Government's main task is to reduce inflation and bring it down further than it is already. Were this to happen, would it not follow that existing or even lower rates of unemployment would again become "politically unacceptable" as they were as little as just over 10 years ago?

In your third leader, you employ the negative and emotive words "dogma" and "extremism" to qualify existing Labour Party policies, whilst implicitly recommending those of Seldon and Thatcher as exemplars of flexibility and moderation, conveniently ignoring their open commitment to "conviction politics", which separates them so sharply from traditional Conservatism.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID L. ALFRED,
2 Oakfield Court Road,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
June 11.

Feeding Roman troops

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, The results of the archaeological investigation into the decayed scraping of a Roman military latrine and cesspool on the Antonine Wall (*The Times*, June 3) are indeed fascinating and they might well form a starting point for further enquiry. The prominent position of wheat in the diet of the troops raises the question of the origin of the grain provided by the quartermaster, or commissary, sufficient to feed perhaps eight or ten thousand men right across the Antonine Wall. The well preserved storage pits at Rough Castle indicate the size of the requirement.

How were those storage chambers actually filled? By sea from England, with deliveries at ports on the Firth of Clyde estuaries and thence by land transport along the wall? A very heavy transport commitment, and what traces remain (archaeological, written, graphical) of the vehicles involved?

Or did the climate of Scotland at the time favour the cultivation of wheat and were the local men sufficiently agrarian, civilized, peaceful and friendly to cultivate wheat and sell it to the Roman garrisons? Were the wild Picts in

reality hard-working Gododdin farmers, ready (a few years later) to produce their greatest (putative) contribution to history in the shape of King Arthur? (Scotland was by no means an under-populated country at that time. From a single province — now appropriately named Grampian — Calgacus was able to raise an army which almost stopped Agricola in his tracks.)

Other points which arise are how high up its estuary the Clyde (in those undredged days) was navigable for substantial Roman supply ships; and what were the normal activities — apart from eating wheat — of the garrisons of the wall. They don't seem to have done a great deal of fighting, for there are no funerary inscriptions along the wall about death in battle.

But a trace to speculation on this strange survival of cloacal evidence. How little those ancient legionaries really knew the nature of the contribution to history which they were engaged in making.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Arthur's Craig,
Hazel Bank,
by Lanark,
Scotland.
June 4.

Nothing like one

From Mr Ned Sherrin

Sir, Miss Laura Elliot (June 16), considering inequality in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, inadvertently suggests an answer to the question she puts by not knowing her Runyon from her Michener or her Loesser from her Rodgers and Hammerstein. *South Pacific* hymned dames; *Gyps and Dolls* gloried in its dolls, so why not Doll as a title to supplement Dame?

Doll Shirley Williams? Doll

'Morning Star' dispute

From Mr Mick Costello

Sir, I write to correct one of the inaccuracies in your examination of debate within the Communist Party and around the *Morning Star*, which you published today (June 16).

It is not true that I left the post of party national industrial organiser "over a bitter ideological dispute". Disputes there are, have been and will be, but my resignation was forced by unfortunate personal circumstances and the party's executive committee accepted this.

This is not the first time that I have had to correct this error in the press — it causes distress in the family.

Yours faithfully,
M. COSTELLO,
Morning Star,
75 Farringdon Road, EC1.
June 16.

Saving parish records

From Canon T. L. Livermore

Sir, May I suggest that, after photographic copies have been made, the original documents should be returned to the ownership and care of the parishes?

Alternatively, at least complete photographic copies be handed to the churches for the sake of local enquiries?

The recent increase in family history enquiries on record offices, libraries, etc, which could be substantially reduced this way.

In cases where the cost might be high, surely some local photographers might assist at cost?

Yours,
T. L. LIVERMORE,
3 Church Farm Road,
Heacham,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk.
June 2.

Cost of keeping down air fares

From Lord Bethell, MEP for London North-West, ED (Conservative)

Sir, Your report (June 15) of a preliminary hearing in my High Court action against the Belgian airline Sabena rightly emphasizes Mr Justice Parker's judgment that the competition articles of the Treaty of Rome may well already apply to the airline sector, in which case the present system of fixing air tariffs by collusion between airlines and governments is illegal.

It may well be possible to use this judgment to end what we in Freedom of the Skies consider a nefarious practice, which is keeping the cost of air travel in western Europe at an artificially high level. The European Commission and the British Government, both of whom seek a more liberal regime, may also be able to exploit the judge's verdict.

However, it now seems unlikely, in spite of the judge's favourable remarks, that the rest of the case can be carried much further. This is not because the case lacks merit. I am advised that I have a good case and it speaks for itself that it took nearly an hour to deliver the judgment on one of the preliminary issues.

No, the battle has now become purely one of cost, rather than of argument or merit. The total bill so far is now well into five figures.

Most of this has been covered by the travelling public, mainly members of the International Airline Passenger's Association. But if we now proceed to the next stage, discovery of documents, we will cross the £100,000 boundary. Sabena's counsel have then promised us 30 important points of law, which would undoubtedly consume several weeks in the High Court and several hundred thousand pounds in legal fees.

All this raises a question far more important than the cost of air travel. A major public industry may well be breaking the law. They may be illegally overcharging the public for an essential service. Billions of pounds every year are involved. And yet, so tortuous and costly are the law's procedures that no one is able to clarify the matter and stop the alleged illegality.

The 10 governments feel politically restrained and prefer not to act. The Commission is afraid of the governments, the airlines have a vested interest in the status quo and the travelling public, many of whom deeply resent high European air

fares, are not well enough organised for effective action.

There remains the business community. And it is here that I believe our best hope lies. Chambers of commerce, institutes of directors and professional associations all have members who travel to the Continent regularly. Since we are an island, they have to fly. They are the ones who stand to gain, if Freedom of the Skies succeeds. And they have the necessary funds, a large amount by most standards but small when compared to the money that is ultimately at stake.

Having taken the campaign two or three steps along a long road, I would willingly hand Freedom of the Skies over to any organisation, public or private, that was able and determined to proceed with this case, clarify the law, outlaw the monopoly and admit the private sector on a competitive basis. The result, I am convinced, would be scheduled west European air travel at around 50 per cent of present tariffs.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS BETHELL, Chairman,
Freedom of the Skies Campaign,
As from: 73 Sussex Square, W2,
June 17.

From Mr E. W. Lowden

Sir, If Mr Fordyce (June 10) imagines that by crossing the Atlantic rather than the Pentland Firth he would continue to enjoy cheap inland air travel, he could encounter some unwelcome surprises.

Last month I travelled from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The special promotional fare (for British visitors to the USA) was £176.80, round trip. The distance lies about midway between London-Inverness and London-Orkney. The rate per mile is lower than BA's £173, London-Inverness, but the rate at the normal fare (about £210) would be higher.

The fares between some other American cities may be lower, or higher. It's too bad if, like Mr Fordyce, you have to go in quite the wrong direction in order to obtain a bargain.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. LOWDEN,
42 Burke's Road,
Beaconsfield,
Buckinghamshire.
June 10.

Royal Borough rates

From the Leader of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council

Sir, Your article of June 7 demonstrates with crystal clarity the position in which the ratepayers of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea find themselves as a result of the crushing burden imposed upon them by the Greater London Council and Inner London Education Authority.

Only 16 per cent of this year's rate bill is attributable to the expenditure of this council. The remaining 84 per cent goes to our preceptors. As your article illustrates, the burden upon our ratepayers comes about as a result of the high rateable values which individual properties have. The ILEA levies a rate of 77p in the pound and the GLC 38.9p in the pound. Such a rate levied upon boroughs with low rateable values is of course very much less serious for the occupiers of premises in those boroughs than for the occupiers of premises in Kensington and Chelsea.

It is clearly outrageous that the

average rate payment is the highest in England in the royal borough when its own council has by far the lowest budget of any London borough and substantially the smallest staff per head of the population. It is for this reason that it has in recent years been the policy of the council to seek to persuade the Government to introduce legislation to abolish the GLC.

We therefore welcome with much enthusiasm the commitment on behalf of the Conservative Party to abolish that authority with all due speed. Now the Government have been resoundingly re-elected they will have the enthusiastic support of this council in their most desirable proposals.

I have no doubt that that will have a significant effect upon the bills of our hard-pressed ratepayers, whose plight has been so vividly portrayed in your article.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FREEMAN, Leader,
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council,
Town Hall, Kensington, W8,
June 10.

Shooting to eat

From Dr W. E. Griffiths

Sir, Miss Janet Barber (June 2) speaks of the importance of rats and insects as food in some African countries. In the part of Northern Zambia where I served as a mission doctor rats were considered a great delicacy. The main hazard involved in their consumption lay in being bitten by snakes when digging in likely looking holes.

Termites (white ants) were also highly prized. These are eaten at the stage of their life cycle when they acquire wings for a brief flight, after which they fall to the ground and are gathered up. Occasional severe cases of food poisoning have been attributed to this source.

The anthropologist, Father Aylward Shorter, has described, in *Priest in the Village*, how he shared a Christmas pudding with a Tanzanian friend. The latter, greatly appreciative, described the pudding as tasting just like bee grubs served in honey.

I am Sir, yours etc,

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS,
Plymouth General Hospital,
Greenbank,
Longfield House,
Longfield Place,
Plymouth.

On a clear day

From Dr John Doherty

Sir, Whichever green hills Mr Oliver Barratt (June 7) was gazing at from Argyll in 1969, Errigal in Donegal was not among them. Its distinctive cone-shaped peak is covered in light grey glacial debris with white quartzite facings. Having climbed it many times and last seen it three days ago I can confirm that it is about as verdant as today's copy of *The Times*.

Since he believes he was able to see around corners (or at least round the curvature of the earth) on that day perhaps Mr Barratt was actually contemplating Fujiyama, the Sacred Mountain of Japan, to which Errigal bears a strong resemblance.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DOHERTY,
Viale Diadocchi No. 6,
Casal Palocco,
Rome, Italy.
June 7.

Dismissal of Mr Pym

From Mrs Edward Sanderson

Sir, The Conservative Party may have had a landslide victory — and quite rightly left out the Battle of the Falklands in its campaigning.

Mrs Thatcher accepted the credit for her victory, but she seems to have forgotten that Mr Francis Pym was her right-hand man, and at a minute's notice.

Yours etc,

FREDERICA SANDERSON,
13 High Street,
Southwold,
Suffolk.
June 14.

All at sea

From Mr P. J. Cook

Sir, Where are your sense of proportion and your generosity when you say (report, June 15) that a man who rows from America to the Great Barrier Reef "fails to conquer the Pacific"?

A glance at *The Times Atlas* will show you that Mr Bird has put behind him the Pacific and all but 30 miles of the Coral Sea. Some failure.

I for one salute this remarkable achievement and hope that, while commiserating with his misfortune in the final stage, we will grant him the honour that he has surely earned.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. COOK,
102 Westcott Street,
Hull,
North Humberside.
June 15.

Hallowed ground

From Mr Stephen Green

Sir, I do not know whether Cardinal Hume's election to membership of MCC has any bearing on the matter but I have just had a letter from Trinidad which refers to Lourdes Cricket Ground.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN GREEN, Curator,
Marylebone Cricket Club,
Lord's Ground,
London, NW8,
June 17.

THE ARTS

Television
National
mistrust

Birth of a Nation (Central) might have been chosen as a more appropriate title from the world of silent films. *Greed*, perhaps. Or even *Moderate Times*, since it was set in a comprehensive school which made Wormwood Scrubs seem like an old people's home. When its headmaster began explaining how "In many ways, this school is like the nation..." the odds were heavily on the side of allegory and there was an uneasy feeling that we were about to be told something for our own good. Since the school in question was hell on earth, consisting of a mob of loutish and disagreeable teenagers, the prospect would be a gloomy one: not so much a nation as a new client state, ready to turn upon those in authority who do not provide them with bread or circuses.

A new teacher, Mr Figg, has entered the school with enlightened ideas about pupil participation and the inequities of corporal punishment. He is a back, he tells his form. "Do nothing. Just talk." They had nothing to say, of course. "Self-expression" is the cliché on such occasions but, with those who have no "self" to speak of, it is a thing to be avoided at all costs. I do not suppose that this was the impression which the scriptwriter, David Lidd, wished to give. He was clearly, on the side of the angels, since he adopted a most sympathetic attitude towards those teachers who wanted to fight "the system" (the system in this case being the conventional one of instruction and examination).

The sentimentality of such an attitude was certainly at odds with the immediacy and horror of some of the scenes. *Birth of a Nation* relied extensively upon the conventions of television realism: close-up, to be sure, but also a certain amount of documentary-like *Kingswood*, but that is not to say that it was realistic. It depended upon a number of vaguely related scenes which were designed to give a cumulative impression of chaos and conflict and, as a result, the end veered towards melodrama as a crowd of unemployed school leavers invaded the school with bottles and flame. It was not at all convincing — so obvious a denouement that the "point" was rammed home with a pile driver. This was a drama which conflated rhetoric and realism and provided the most uneasy substitute for both.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Exquisite tact and grace

Intermezzo
Glyndebourne

Glyndebourne's revival of Strauss's domestic comedy can be summed up in two words: Felicity Lott. The opera is one that depends totally on the interpretation of the composer's wife Christine Storch, who is on stage singing of her pleasures and frustrations for most of the time. Miss Lott takes the role wholly to herself. As an acting performance it is closely and sensitively detailed; as a vocal impersonation it is complete.

In achieving so much Miss Lott skirts many dangers with exquisite tact and grace. Since *Intermezzo* was based on an episode of marital misunderstanding in Strauss's own life with his Pauline, too, the performance would seem intrusive and distasteful. Miss Lott steers well clear of that. She lives the part, and lives each flutter of feeling in her permanently fresh singing, but there is a lightness of touch throughout that keeps the performance in the sunniness of charm.

The other effect of her serene safety is to let us all admit the opera's glorious triviality. It would be foolish to claim that *Intermezzo* is a work of great human insight. The situations are such as most Glyndebourne

patrons will instantly recognize, arising as they do from the pressures of marriage to a successful man who could as well be a company executive as a composer: one can find many Storchs on the Sussex lawns. Moreover, since the opera is sung very wisely in English, the audience's identification with what is happening on stage becomes tight. But what is happening is quite commonplace and silly, and it is a great virtue of Miss Lott's interpretation that she does everything with an ironic smile, which does not weaken the opera but rather strengthens it.

We can then admire all the more the particular strengths of this Christine. She is a youthful Frau Storch, not a grande dame struggling to emerge from an ordinary middle-aged woman, but rather a young woman who has not yet settled all her spilt fancies. It is a different way of expressing the same gaucheness, and it works very nicely. So too does the musical intelligence of Miss Lott's singing. She approaches each line as if it were the opening of a song: with trust, with confidence, with untutored beauty and with a willingness to discover and evoke the subtler shades of meaning. Her performance is a triumph.

It is not, however, unsupported. Strauss gave himself a

much smaller part than his wife in this comedy, though took care to ensure that Robert Storch appears in a good light. John Fring plays the role with all the right qualities of forbearance, maturity, gentleness and understanding; he also executes those qualities in his singing, which is a firm pleasure to hear. Elizabeth Gale is the chambermaid Anna, as she was when this production was last seen in 1975, and she becomes the part utterly. Glenn Winslade makes a notable debut with the soft, honeyed tenor and the neat dexterity with he shows as the conductor Storch.

Meanwhile the real conductor, Gustav Kuhn, leads the London Philharmonic Orchestra to an abundant and exuberant performance in the pit even more noisier neighbours were driven by so much richness to realize that the symphonic interludes are for listening to, not talking through. On stage the evening is tellingly managed by John Cox, returning to direct his production within the awfully right 1920s interiors of the late Martin Battersby's designs. First and last, though, it is a night for Miss Lott, touching in the potentially disastrous scene with her son and wonderfully endowed with sublime phrases in the finale.

Paul Griffiths

Rameau's magical invention

Les Fêtes de Polymnie
Banqueting House, Whitehall

The English Bach Festival has done wonders in renewing Rameau's reputation, but not even the example suggested by Rubens's *Allegory of Triumph* on the ceiling of this attractive venue could inspire the performers of a semi-staged collection of extracts from the Prologue and first entrée of *Les Fêtes de Polymnie* to Olympian achievements. Yet the music is its usual magical self, another revelation of an astonishingly inventive and colourfully orchestrated chord of the Prelude to the most commonplace dance forms, which in the case of one Minuet suggested Mozart.

David Robilli directed an ensemble which was tucked into one corner of the performing area. The vast chasm thus created between him and the chorists precluded absolute unanimity of ensemble in, for example, the "Hymne au Destin", and the few cries of intonation on the part of the English Bach Festival Singers and Baroque Ensemble made themselves more prominent because of the small numbers involved.

Neither did the solo singers quite measure up

to the demands made upon them, although to be fair two of them, Janis Kelly and Fiona Cameron, were standing in for the indisposed Jocelyn Fugère. Miss Kelly has been trained for Wagnerian roles, not baroque nymphs. As Hippé she fairly devastated Rameau's elegant rhythms with her blockbusting assault. Miss Cameron, who earlier sang "Endless Pleasure" in a sequence of pieces from Handel's *Semele*, was much lighter and flexible as Polymnie, while Christine Brunning's Mnémosine had a welcome fruitiness and confidence.

Mark Tucker, as the Chef des Arts and Alcide, sounded thin-voiced and strained in the upper register. But the most disappointing was the long awaited Jupiter (Stephen Holloway), who looked imposing enough but sang with an ugly sound and was often painfully flat.

By concentrating on music from the *Divertissements* the EBF fortuitously gave their Baroque Dancers the chance to show a real awareness of the style. Their delicate gestures and formations, occasionally interrupted by a swift dart across the floor, brought to Rameau's elegant ceremony a kinetic life which itself made this entente-cordiale revealing.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance

Festival Ballet
Coliseum

The first performance in Britain of Ben Stevenson's ballet to Strauss's *Four Last Songs* was given at 7.30 on Friday last by the Houston Ballet in Birmingham, and the second an hour later by Festival Ballet at the Coliseum. I fear that I shall remember that probably unprecedented coincidence better than the ballet itself.

The music is tolerably well played at the Coliseum under Graham Bond's direction. Wendy Eathorne's staging would probably carry better if she were not confined to the orchestra pit. Choreography and dancing are pleasant enough, too, but unremarkable.

To the first song, Virginia Albert (a dancer new to me) is prettily lifted about by Christopher Carney. Janette Mulligan strikes nice clean arabesques when not being turned by two partners in the second. Mary McKendry netted by James Alping through Jeremy Cole's arms and looking anguished, until the other men carry her away. Meanwhile, a gauze curtain above the stage changes height, colour and shape. Finally, it descends to hide all the dancers after Deborah Dobson has revealed herself as the hand of doom and made all the others lie down before doing so herself.

The programme began with a new production of extracts from

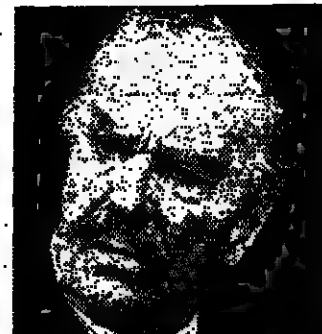
Napoli and Flower Festival at Genzano — Festival Ballet's third version of these pieces. Peter Schaufuss has followed the precedent he set when staging the full *Napoli* in Canada, and scattered the solos from the *Flower Festival* duet among those from the usual *pas de six*.

That, and the inclusion of the *Tarantella* as finale, make a lively suite of dances, but some of its other changes are more disputable. The *Poisonaise* that is usually the last woman's solo, for instance, which Schaufuss takes earlier in the sequence, loses its whole point of contrasting restricted and large movements in his fussy adaptation for two dancers.

His aim throughout seems to have been animation rather than subtlety, and there is so much chatter, tambourine waving and general camping about round the edges of the stage that the solo dancing gets obscured. There was no lack of enthusiasm in the performance, but I would have appreciated sharper technique from most and more sense of period style from all.

Schaufuss's own virtuosity, looking brusque and forced at present, is better suited to *Etudes*, which he, Andria Hall and Jay Jolley led with intermittent lustre. The whole company has danced this much better in the past.

John Percival

Theatre
Humour in balanceInner Voices
Lyttelton

Richardson: delicious comic routines

The four plays of Eduardo de Filippo already seen in London ought to have familiarized us with his view of Neapolitan family life, but with this piece we have to start again from scratch.

The date is 1948, a time (as I remember from my soldier father's appalled letters from Naples) when the Italian genius for improvising means of survival almost went overboard into crowd ferocity. Food was short, but grudges and vendettas were abundant; and the Neapolitans as de Filippo depicts them here are well on the way to turning into packs of wolves.

Inner Voices, like his other work, is a comedy, but only just, and only by technical devices. It opens with what seems a typical family scene with Aunt Rosa preparing breakfast for the Cimmaruta family, and (as in *Filumena*) chatting away about dreams. But they are dreams of fountains gushing blood, or sitting down to eat a roasted child. Everyone has trouble with sleep. One by one we meet the rest of the troubled household: the perpetually enraged husband Pasquale and his defiant wife who keeps the family afloat by telling fortunes. A parasite neighbour, Carlo, drops in and devours all the food within reach while passing malicious comments on Rosa's access to eggs and other rare delicacies.

Ralph Richardson then arrives as Carlo's brother Alberto: a mild, affable old party whose eccentric suggestions for rearranging the kitchen furniture turn out to be a means of detaining the family until the police arrive to arrest them for murdering a neighbour.

The inquiry into this supposed crime occupies the rest of the play, and acts as a moral index for every character on stage. The main point that emerges is that, whether or not there is a corpse in the background, the family are perfectly prepared to commit murder to escape further investigation.

The plot proceeds by a series of reversals of sympathy. When "searches fail to reveal a corpse, Alfredo (another bad sleeper) admits that he may have simply dreamed the murder. But no sooner have you got his marked down as a vicious informer than the tide of feelings changes sides. The Cimmaruta apartment gives way to the palatial junk-packed hovel he shares with Carlo and his old uncle Nicola, who has

abandoned words in favour of fireworks. And not only does Carlo welcome the prospect of Alfredo's arrest as an opportunity of selling off their shared property: when the wrongly-accused family start arriving at the door, it is not to attack him but to waste their way into his trust. He may protest that he only dreamed the crime, but they believe he knows all their secrets. Each one accuses the others, and even the home-made candles and soap, proudly displayed in the first act, become evidence of a ghastly homicidal home-industry.

Even in its own language, it would be easy for the play to overbalance into nightmare. One element that saves Mike Ockrent's production from this fate is the elegantly phrased, unobtrusively witty translation by N. F. Simpson, whom it is a pleasure to welcome back to the English stage.

The other mainstay is the presiding comic atmosphere of Alfredo's household. Left to themselves, the Cimmarutas are not comic characters. The brutal son, tight-lipped Aunt (Avril Elgar) and, most of all, the warring marital partnership of Marjorie Yates and Robert Stephens rebounding between humiliation and hysterical jealousy, are figures poised on the brink of lurid violence.

Inside Alfredo's domain, however, it is averted. Richardson, always several mental steps ahead of the surrounding company, deftly and defuses the sense of danger with bemused detachment, turning even the likelihood of being beaten up into a delicious comic routine. Michael Bryant, in the best performance of the night, builds up Carlo as a gormazing, hypocritical traitor without ever coarsening his portrait of a prim, pedantic little figure, ears projecting above his skull-cap, sitting with knees modestly drawn together. Much the most evil character on stage, he is comic in every gesture and inflexion.

Irving Wardle

Court of Appeal

Law Report June 20 1983

Queen's Bench

No abandonment of planning permission
Retrospective rent
rise payable
on next due day

Pioneer Aggregates (UK) Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment and Others
Before Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice Goff and Sir David Cairns
[Judgment delivered June 15]

The Court of Appeal was bound, by *Slough Estates Ltd v Slough Borough Council* (No 2) (1969) 2 Ch 305 to hold that, where a man was entitled to one of two inconsistent rights, then if he, with full knowledge, did an unequivocal act showing that he had chosen the one, he could not afterwards pursue the other (per Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, at p 318). Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns expressed the view that there was no principle of abandonment applicable to planning permission.

The court dismissed an appeal by the Peak Park Joint Planning Board from Mr Justice Giddwell who in February 1982 held that a right to quarry minerals from Harncliffe Quarry in the Peak District National Park had not been abandoned.

In 1950, the Minister of Towns and Country Planning granted planning permission to Harncliffe Quarry for the winning and working of limestone from the appeal site. Conditions were imposed as to the restoration of the site after quarrying was completed. Harncliffe extracted limestone from the site.

In 1964, they wrote to the board saying: "We wish to advise you that this quarry will cease quarrying... We feel that you will no doubt wish a member of your staff to visit the site and agree with us as to how the site should be left."

On January 5, 1967, the board wrote: "We officers report that the planning condition requiring grading of waste heaps had been discharged to their satisfaction and I thank you for your cooperation in this matter."

In 1967, Harncliffe sought the determination of the board as to whether the right of imported waste material into a hole in the quarry floor would constitute development and require planning permission. The board replied that it would.

In 1968, another company wrote to the board expressing interest in the possibility of extracting the materials from the quarry.

The board replied that they had no objection in principle and said: "...as you are a stone quarrying can be resumed under the terms of [the Act, the 1950 permission]..." Nothing came of that proposal.

In 1972, planning permission was refused for tipping used tyres and non-toxic rubber compounds into the quarry. Despite that, tyres were tipped into the hole in the floor from time to time until 1973.

In 1974, planning permission was refused for the tipping of industrial waste into the quarry.

In 1974, Mr Edmund Harry Mollat, the present owner of the quarry and the third respondent to the appeal, purchased the site and applied for permission to use it as a site for seasonal and touring caravans.

The board wrote saying that they were prepared to approve the application in principle. Planning permission was granted, but, apart from some movement of soil, Mr Mollat made no further progress towards establishing the caravan site.

In 1978, Pioneer Aggregates Ltd became interested in the possibility of quarrying minerals from the site. They required of the board whether planning permission was necessary. The board took the view that, in the circumstances, the 1950 permission had been abandoned.

Pioneer then did some token acts and an enforcement notice was served, which the secretary of state upheld. Mr Justice Giddwell allowed Pioneer's appeal from that decision.

Mr Michael Barnes, QC, and Mr Harold Gwynne, QC, and Mr Charles George for the second respondents, Pioneer Aggregates.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH said that the court was bound by *Slough Estates*, which he treated as a case of election. It was clear that "abandonment" had not been used in that case in any technical sense. It had simply been an alternative way of speaking of election.

The court was also bound by *Slough Estates* to accept that if a kind of election was referred to, although his Lordship had found some difficulty in accepting the proposition as firmly as Lord Denning had stated.

Looking at the present case, his Lordship could find no two inconsistent rights possessed by Pioneer's predecessors.

Mr Barnes had sought to say that they had had two rights: to continue quarrying or to cease the quarrying and then to be treated more favourably terms for the restoration of the site. They had elected to do the second.

His Lordship did not regard that as election between two rights. There had been, if one talked of rights in that connection, only one right to choose; and it was an election to say that a man was in a position to have two rights, one to accept, one to decline. Those spring from the same right.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Giddwell that, on the basis of the *Slough Estates* approach, there was no room for the application of that principle.

It was, therefore, unnecessary to decide whether or not there was some wider principle of abandonment, which he could not produce direct authority, "abandonment" had been used in a number of decisions in a way that suggested a broad concept and one that applied in other fields, for example, easements, which there was no reason should not apply in the case of a planning application.

His Lordship would approach the matter on the principle that one might not add to the provisions of the legislation towards a certain end, applied in other fields, for example, easements, which there was no reason should not apply in the case of a planning application.

no need for any further provision was made out.

He would be guided by what Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said in *Newbury District Council v Secretary of State for the Environment* ((1981) AC 578):

"I am of opinion that the principle contended for is unsound. It would introduce an estoppel of law, personal to the particular party, which is quite inappropriate in this field of law, which is concerned with rights that run with land. To do so would lead to uncertainty and confusion. It would also interfere with the convenient practice whereby prospective vendors or purchasers of land apply for planning permission as a precaution if there is doubt about whether their proposals are already permissible or not" (per Lord Fraser, at p 606).

"In the field of property law, equity is a potent protection of private rights, operating upon the conscience of those who have notice of their existence. But this is no reason for extending it into the public law of planning control, which binds everyone..."

"I agree with the view so consistently expressed by the majority of the House that it is wrong to introduce into public administrative law concepts such as equitable estoppel which are essentially steps to the doing of justice in private law... if and in so far as [authorities] relied on by Lord Denning suggest (and I do not think they do) that equitable estoppel has a place in the law of public law and should not be followed" (per Lord Scarman, at pp 616, 617).

His Lordship in this case saw no need for introducing any aids into this branch of the law in this connection.

He was further of the opinion that

to do so would run counter to the provisions of the 1971 Act see section 33(1).

"Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act as to the duration, revocation or modification of planning permission, any grant of planning permission to develop land shall (except in so far as the permission otherwise provides) ensure for the benefit of the land and of all persons for the time being interested therein."

That was not a purely personal right; it was one that affected the character of the land itself and when one bore in mind that more than one person could have an interest in the land and at the same time or successively an interest in preserving a use, it would become inevitable if one was to allow a wide principle of abandonment to be imported into planning law. Consequently, he was of opinion that there was no such wide principle.

Mr Widdicombe had submitted that *Slough Estates* had been overruled by *Newbury* because it was inconsistent with it, or alternatively had been overruled by the *House of Lords* was not persuaded of that.

Lord Justice O'Connor delivered a judgment concurring in dismissing the appeal.

SIR DAVID CAIRNS, also concurring, said that no case directly supported the view that there was to be an abandonment of planning permission once apart from election. Nor did one find indirect support for that in any case. In principle, his Lordship could see no reason for supposing that there was any such wide principle of abandonment in relation to planning permission.

Solicitors: Theodore Goddard & Co for Mr C. J. Harrison, Bakerwell, Coward Chance.

Reopening prosecution

Regina v Gainsborough Justices, Ex parte Green
Before Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Taylor
[Judgment delivered June 8]

Justices erred in law in allowing a probation officer to reopen his case against a defendant charged with breaches of a community service order, and to adduce further evidence, after a submission of no case to answer had been made, in order to mend a deficiency which went to the merits of the prosecution case rather than to prove facts of a purely formal nature.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, quashing the conviction of Albert Neville Green by the Gainsborough Justices on March 1, 1983, on two informations alleging breaches of a community service order imposed by them on August 3, 1982, in respect of the theft of a television set.

Mr Keith Lawrence for the defendant, the prosecutor did not appear and was not represented.

Accordingly, the ordinary rules relating to the prosecution of the prosecution case, and to the circumstances in which it was permissible to allow a prosecutor to call further evidence had to be applied.

The general principle was that once a prosecutor had closed his case, a court should only exercise its discretion to allow further evidence to be adduced in exceptional circumstances: see *R v Pickett* (1964) 60 Cr App R 1. An example of that was where a purely technical matter, which could not seriously be in dispute, required formal proof: see *R v Prescott-Clarke* (1966) 1 WLR 783.

Otherwise, once a prosecutor had closed his case, and there had been a submission of no case to answer, he could not reopen that case and have a second bite of the cherry.

Accordingly, the justices had erred in allowing the case to be reopened a second time and the defendant's conviction under section 16 would be quashed.

Mr Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Hayes Son & Richmond, Gainsborough.

Concert
Subtle disguisesSinfonietta/Atherton
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Curiously, to end the London Sinfonietta's "Vienna: reaction and revolution" series there were two works neither of which is particularly reactionary or revolutionary. Schoenberg's *Serenade*, Op 24, looks back directly to Mozart, not only because of its divertimento-like seven-movement plan but largely through its aesthetic.

Which is not to say that it is a slight work, any more than some of Mozart's Divertimenti are. Rather the easy sounds it makes (easy, that is, for the sympathetic ear) cunningly disguise the subtlest emotions. And if in the March and "Dance Scene" are to be found Mahlerian echoes, the burlesque is several degrees less sinister, and the language, for all the dense counterpoint, is much clearer, helped by the instrumentation of string trio, clarinet and bass clarinet, guitar and mandolin.

Stephen Pettitt

Unravelling the busy textures was made simpler by the Sinfonietta's exquisite performance, under David Atherton, in which precision went hand in hand with natural feeling for phrase and motion. The central setting of Petrarch epitomized the flavour of the whole, with David Wilson-Johnson achieving just the right balance between reserve and passion.

In Berg's Chamber Concerto

The players, encouraged by Mr Atherton's cogent view of the work, added stamina to their long list of attributes. This is a work that requires virtuosity of a kind more closely related to the nineteenth century, with a flavour derived more from Brahms than anything else. It is thematically intense, it spreads itself on the broadest of canvases, and its technical demands are quite merciless. And yet it still shows deference to classical antecedents.

Paul Crossley and György Paul, the solo pianist and violinist, launched themselves into the Concerto's lavish flourishes of drama and sentiment with imperious command and ripe sensitivity. Their performance served as an apt reminder that Berg (and Brahms) were unrepentant Romantics, and that art progresses chiefly through evolutionary, not revolutionary, processes.

Stephen Pettitt

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[illegible]

Argyll finds Allied a blessing in disguise

Northern Foods has been changed considerably by 1982's rights issue and subsequent acquisition of Keystone Foods in the US. The effect of Keystone, which makes 45 per cent of McDonald's US hamburgers and better results from the pork, farms should mean a half-time profits of £24m against £20.7m last time.

Money markets keep guessing

watching. The narrow measure has been running well off course but the broader measures are behaving satisfactorily.

Sterling's sudden slide last week is likely to make the authorities cautious about a further cut in interest which could undermine confidence, although a stilling of fears about higher US interest rates could help such a cut along.

The May overseas trade figures are the most interesting economic statistics out this week. Most City analysts are predicting a modest surplus on the current account, with the surplus on visible trade

ing a deficit on trade in goods.

The latest cyclical indicators for the British economy are published today. These are likely to show a continued upswing for the rest of this year. Tomorrow comes more detailed estimates of gross domestic product for the first quarter this year — including some upward revision occasioned by last week's revelation of underestimated construction output.

Also to be released this week are new construction orders in April (Wednesday), May vehicle registrations (Thursday), and March engineering sales

The threat of cheap UHT milk from Europe to Northern's traditional doorstep delivery service looks to have been overdone. First-half profits from milk should be up because of a 10% increase in sales. But this year's fall. But milk consumption is falling and more is being sold through the supermarkets - where Northern gets only 16p a pint.

This week also sees full-year results from two of the City's best-known glamour stocks in the electronics sector: Racal tomorrow and Ferranti on Thursday. Both companies have been scrutinised by analysts and profits of about £115m against £102.6m from Racal and an increase of more than a quarter to £30m for Ferranti have already been widely discounted by the market.

Jonathan Clare

Jonathan Clare

32.6m	Rapier Sec	116:	-1		
4,352.0m	Ranston Prop	74			6.4
12.6m	Ranston Prop	240	+5	1.3	28.1
16.9m	Rosehaugh	185	-1	8.6	11.8
20.3m	Rush & Tomkins	185	-1	8.6	11.8
51.4m	Scot Max Props	84	-1	5.0	22.4
128.8m	Stobart	128	-1	4.0	2.0
14.5m	Standard Secs	128	-1	4.0	2.0
144.4m	Stock Conv	276	-1	6.4	21.4
126.0m	Town & City	36	+5	1.0	28.0
7,480.0m	Trust	61	-1	6.2	9.2
12.1m	De Did	61	-1	6.2	9.2
4,245.0m	Webb J	164	-1	0.7	4.3

RUBBER					
32.4m	Barlow Hedges	69	-5	5.7	5.3
17.7m	Canfield	580			
345.1m	Corn Plant	74 1/2	+2	20.8	3.1
635,000	Dorankande	118		4.3	3.6
302.1m	Rights & Low	100	+2	6.2	6.2
5,890,000	Renzkers	650	-2	72.9	3.5

13.3m	Majestic	86	-2	4.3	5.0	
TEA						
14.5m	Castella Inv	373	+25	10.9	1.7	..
10.7m	McLeod Russel	287	-2	10.7	4.9	..
4,923,000	Do 8.4% Conv PFI	112	..	12.0	10.7	..
1,031,000	Moran	385
1,040,000	Surreah Valley	130	..	6.7	4.4	..
MISCELLANEOUS						

1,378,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	538	..	500	12.8	..
86,100	Gr Ntan Tele	582	+4	150	2.9	23.8
848,000	Millford Docks	70	..	0.1b	0.2	..
1,623,000	Nesos Inv	78	..	10.0	12.8	..
—	Sunderland Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	..

UNITED STATES SECURITIES				
13.4m	Air Call	348	+13	8.0 2.3 16.8
5,958,000	Berkley Edge	60		
6,794,000	Corwall Ridge	118	-8	
1,575,000	Ecobac Ord	110	-3	
1,575,000	Goodyear Relations	148		3.3 2.3 20.2
7,588,000	Merrill Dow	135		8.6 3.3 17.2
5,912,000	Metal Bulletin	143		2.9 2.0 12.8
4,882,000	Microlease	135	-6	
4,158,000	Miller 33	198	-10	2.9 1.4 21.1
13.1m	New Court Nat	41	-4	3.6 1.8 18.2
13.1m	Old Republic	135	-7	2.5 1.1 11.2
7,844,000	Securguard	146		5.8 2.3 31.3
15.7m	S.W. Resources	16		

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interim payment passed. e Price at suspension. f Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. g Bid for company. h Pre-merger figures. i Forecast earnings. j Ex capital distribution. k Ex rights. l Ex scrip or share split. m Tax free. n Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

هكذا من الراحل

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 714.1
 FT 100: 82.87
 Bargains: 23.183
 Databank USM Leaders
 Index: 96.45
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
 Index: 8702.68
 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
 966.89
 New York: Dow Jones Industrial
 Average 1242.19 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
 Sterling \$1.5240 down 30 pts
 Index 84.9 down 0.3
 DM 3.8975
 Fr 11.7250
 Yen 365.25
DOLLAR
 Index 125.1 down 0.4
 DM 2.5492 down 68 pts
 Gold \$413 down \$2
NEW YORK
 Gold \$413.50
 Sterling \$1.5280
 (Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Bank rates 9½%
 3 month interbank 9¼% - 9½%
Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 9¼% - 9½%
 3 month DM 5½% - 5¾%
 3 month FF 14½% - 14¾%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period May 4 to June
 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Aldom International, S & W Barford, J H Finner Holdings, Finesse, British Grouping, Finesse, London & Associated Investment Trust, Marshalls Halifax, Paterson Jenks, Walker & Staff Holdings, West's Group International, Whitcroft.
TOMORROW - Interim: Country-side Properties, Lookers, J T Parrieh, Finesse, Finesse Investment, Argyl Foods, Avans Group, John Booth and Sons (Boulton), Chamberlain Phipps, Charter Consolidated, London Investment Trust, GEI International, Hambros, Meyer International, MK Electric Group, Rascal Electronics, Wedgwood, Wintress.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Anglia Television Group, Crest Nicholson, First National Finance Corporation, First National Securities Holdings, Mulhead, Northern Foods, Finesse Brengreen Holdings, Chubb and Son, James Cropper, Erskine House, Investments, Powell Duffryn, Shaw Carports.
THURSDAY - Interim: Clarendon (Kang) Rubber Estate, Granger Trust, Arthur Lee & Sons, Killingham (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Kinest Holdings, Superdrug Stores (first quarter), Trusthouse Forte, Whatlings, Finesse Baker Perkins Holdings, Baraora Tea Holdings, British Benzol Carbonising, Burnett & Hallamshire, Grosby Woodfield, Dominion and General Investment Trust, Electrocomponents, Ferranti, Hambros Investment Trust, Hargreaves Group, Oil & Associated Investment Trust, Petrow Holdings, Redland.
FRIDAY - Interim: Bermuda International Bond Fund (div), Nash Industries, Raeburn Investment Trust, Finesse Benlox Holdings, Sheraton Securities.

Jobless 'will reach 4.3m'

Unemployment will rise steadily to 4.3 million by the end of the decade as productivity growth outstrips sluggish growth in national output, Cambridge Econometrics predicts today.

The independent forecasting group assumes growth will average only 1.3 per cent a year in the late 1980s after 2.5 per cent this year and next.

● **DRUG RACE:** Warner-Lambert, the American drug company which manufactures in Britain, claimed it is leading a race to market a drug to help in the treatment of senile dementia. It says there may be up to six million sufferers in Western Europe and the US.

The company claims that the drug - which is undergoing clinical trials - improves the mercury and helps sufferers to relate to their surroundings. It is also exploring the treatment of hearing impediments in children.

City will help in Telecom sell-off

By David Young

City financial institutions will be consulted in a bid to guarantee that the privatization programme to be launched in the Queen's Speech is a financial as well as a political success.

The ministerial team at the newly merged Department of Trade and Industry under Mr Cecil Parkinson is acutely aware of the controversy that surrounded the flotation of Amersham International and the sell-off by tender of Britoil.

In the case of Amersham International the offer price was so low that speculators made massive overnight profits; Britoil came to a sluggish market, leaving shares unsold.

The Government's resolve to go ahead with the denationalization of British Telecom despite union opposition will be brought to the market an organization of greater market value than any publicly quoted company.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Directors has presented the Government with a nine-point list of priorities which it would like included in the business programme for the next session of Parliament.

In a letter to the Prime Minister on the eve of the Queen's Speech Mr Walter Goldsmith, the IoD director general, says: "Britain's businessmen supported the policies for which your Government argued in the General Election."

Goldsmith: union reform a priority

They welcome the stability and continuity for Britain's economy secured by the Government's second term of office. The redirection of our economy is well under way.

The IoD's nine-point plans call for:

- The object of zero inflation forming the lynch-pin of Government economic strategy
- Sustainable long-term reductions in interest rates achieved by ministers refusing to set short-term exchange and interest rate targets
- Trade union reform in the public and private sectors with steps to curb industrial action in essential public services as a first priority
- The abolition of the Greater London Council before the 1985 GLC elections and the abolition of the metropolitan authorities
- Privatization of British Rail's shipping and extending services and the sale of British Gas Offshore interest to the private sector
- A redefined role for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the introduction of the New Competition Act and Treasury control of remaining nationalized industries
- Income tax basic rates to be cut as soon as possible, investment income surcharges and capital gains tax to be abolished and the reversal of the drive to bring self-employed within the PAYE system
- Job centres to be better equipped for training and retraining
- A minister of Cabinet rank to be appointed to draw up and pursue a wide-ranging EEC reform package to promote fair trade.

Reagan's casual announcement takes staff by surprise

Volcker reappointment signals US resolve to contain inflation

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Vowing to continue the fight against inflation, President Reagan has reappointed Mr Paul Volcker to a second four-year term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the US central bank.

The president's announcement, which was made almost casually during his regular weekend radio broadcast, ended months of speculation over who would be named to the important central bank position when Mr Volcker's present term expires on August 6.

In recent weeks, after a strong campaign in support of Mr Volcker by prominent Wall Street officials, it had become increasingly apparent that the central bank chairman had the broadest support of the four candidates mentioned for the job.

By reappointing Mr Volcker, President Reagan has opted to stay the course on monetary policy during a difficult period of economic recovery and continuing world debt crisis.

Shortly after the announcement was made, Mr Volcker

issued a statement thanking the President for his confidence and outlining his goal for the next four years.

"As I've said on a number of occasions, I do believe we now have a rare opportunity to achieve sustained growth on a firm foundation of stability," Mr Volcker said.

White House officials said President Reagan did not take the decision to reappoint the independent Mr Volcker until 24 hours before he surprised some of his own staff by making the announcement on Saturday.

Although Mr Volcker has strong support in the financial community, he also has numerous industrial and vocal critics. Many Democrats and moderate Republicans blame his tight money policies for plunging the US into the severest recession since the 1930s.

Conversely, many conservative supporters of Mr Reagan criticize Mr Volcker for being too lax in allowing the M1 measure of the US money supply to grow well beyond the



Volcker: concentrating on inflation for a second term

narrowly-defined targets set by the central bank. These critics claim he is setting the stage for another round of inflation.

The controversy surrounding Mr Volcker touched off an unprecedented public and internal administration debate over whether he should be reappointed.

Many officials on the president's staff had urged Mr

to spend more time with his ailing wife who suffers from arthritis and he has had several lucrative job offers in New York paying salaries of up to \$400,000 (£258,000).

But Mr Volcker quickly dispelled these rumours by letting it be known that he believed he has a job to complete at the Fed and would, therefore, welcome the opportunity to continue.

Mr Volcker, 55, has pursued the fight against inflation with an almost religious fervour but he has also shown that he is both pragmatic and flexible when economic conditions warrant a change.

It was his decision, which was adopted by the board of the central bank, to relax constraints on the money supply in order to reverse the recession and promote recovery.

Mr Volcker was first named central bank chairman in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter. His new term beginning in August must be confirmed by the full Senate where he has wide support.

American Notebook, page 17

City Comment

Challenge of the decade

Brazil's disconcerting reappearance on the international financial scene with begging bowl outstretched is a salutary reminder that the global debt problem will be with us for some time to come. Just how long is made only too clear in a new analysis by Morgan Guaranty, the American bank.

The bank believes that even on the most favourable assumptions - sustained growth in the West, resolute corrective action by debt-pressed countries, maintenance of financial flows from the world banking system - the problems of the big debtors will take the rest of the decade to resolve.

It follows that those who put their faith in tough austerity programmes by debtor nations are being dangerously short-sighted. Such policies would have to be pursued for years - at enormous and probably untenable social and political costs - to make any significant dent in the problem.

Writing off debt would not help either. It would risk choking off new funds altogether by eroding banks' capital base.

So the answer must be a long-term strategy which recognizes that the cure will be slow to take effect; encouragement of steady growth in the West, adjustment by debtor countries to reduce borrowing needs, incentives for banks to go on lending, and more official aid and private direct investment to replace bank credits.

World leaders began to grope towards such strategy at Williamsburg, but fine words need to be translated into a detailed agenda for action before the shadow of global financial collapse can leave the stage.

St Michael supplier coming to market

By Jonathan Clark

If you turn the label on a Marks and Spencer nightdress or blouse and it bears the number 147 you are holding in your hand a product which will help give its manufacturer a premium rating when it obtains a public quote in a few days.

S R Gent has grown up hand in hand with M & S and now makes 30,000 garments a day for the store group, which takes 92 per cent of its sales.

Profits have grown from £180,000 in 1966 when Mr Peter Wolff and Mr Peter Weitzel took control, to £4.3m last year. Sales this year should grow from about £60m to £70m with profits up in line to about £5m.

This week S R Gent will decide whether it will be a fixed price offer or tender sale; the prospectus will be published on

Friday. The two chief executives hold 94 per cent of the shares and 25 per cent will be sold. Apart from the cash, the public quote will let S R Gent embark on an acquisitions programme.

Production in the satellite factories around the Barnsley base is highly automated with £10m spent on new technology.

Mr Wolff said: "We had to find garments that sell not on price but on style. Production efficiency is slowed down by style so we had to bring in high technology."

It's styling department, the largest in Britain, sends up to 250 ideas to M & S every week.

● One of the largest private housebuilders in the North West is also going public with a full stock market listing and a price tag of £5.4m.

Small firms now 'hard core' overdraft users

By Our Financial Staff

Many small companies now operate their bank accounts with a permanently overdrawn balance and overdrafts have taken on a "hard core" quality as a proportion of bank lending.

Many of these overdrafts have been used to finance items like plant and machinery rather than the purely short-term needs by which overdrafts are intended.

According to the third and latest issue of *Banks and Small Firms* "this trend has been a source of concern to borrowers and lenders alike, since it is generally regarded as prudent for longer-term assets to be financed by permanent or

Little comfort for Fraser

By Our Financial Staff

The identification at the weekend of the names behind the buying of three big blocks of shares in House of Fraser will give little comfort to Professor Roland Smith and the rest of the board in their fight against Lomro's proposals to demerge Harrods.

The total of 3.7 million shares are said to be split between Mr Jack Hayward, the millionaire who lives in the Bahamas with 700,000, Dr Ashraf Marwan, an Egyptian businessman, with 2 million

and Signorina Adriana Funaro, the owner of an Italian shipping line with 1 million.

But it was not clear yesterday whether these shares were the same as those which changed hands last month and were subsequently held under three nominee names which House of Fraser has been desperate to identify.

House of Fraser defeated the first Lomro proposal to demerge Harrods by a majority of only 2 million shares

Jaguar chases German sales

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar is combining forces with its biggest continental importer to re-enter the German luxury car market after the debacle of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Poor quality and ill-equipped dealers made its cars a laughing stock and led to their virtual disappearance from Germany.

Now, encouraged by the remarkable improvement in quality and productivity which has taken place under Mr John Egan's chairmanship, Emil Frey, of Zurich, is taking 65 per

cent of a new company, Jaguar Deutschland, which will be based in Frankfurt.

Jaguar holds the remaining 35 per cent.

Until a few years ago, Jaguar franchises were handed out in Germany without proper investigation of the applicant's premises or expertise. In many cases, this led to luxury cars being sold from tiny, back street garages in competition with Mercedes and BMW dealers operating from large, well-

equipped high street showrooms.

This was mainly the fault of the British staff, who appointed German dealers on the basis of short visits. This time, the staff will be Germans led by Herr Otto Prinz zu Sayn-Wittgenstein.

The German luxury car market is worth 60,000 cars a year. In the first five months of this year, Jaguar sold only 325 cars there, and that is nearly double the figure for the same period last year.

Talbot Motors chief to quit next April

By Clive Cookson

Mr George Turnbull, chairman of Talbot Motors, will leave the company when his contract expires next April.

A spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Turnbull - one of the best-known figures in the British motor industry - had told Peugeot, Talbot's parent company, that he did not wish to extend his five-year contract.

The Linwood closure, Mr Turnbull has implemented the cuts smoothly.

Now Mr Turnbull, a former managing director of British Leyland believes that he has re-established Talbot's foundations for growth.

The most recent financial results show the company operating profitably during the second half of last year

Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares issued and now being issued by Tunstall Telecom Group Plc in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.

Tunstall Telecom Group Plc

(Registered in England No 580348)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by

Hambros Bank Limited

of

3,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each

at a minimum tender price of 100p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised

£800,000

Ordinary Shares of 5p each

Issued and now being issued fully paid

£700,000

The Group is the leading manufacturer and supplier in the United Kingdom of elderly persons' emergency communications equipment. This equipment is designed to enable elderly and infirm people to summon assistance in the event of accident, illness or other emergency. The Group also supplies a range of access control, emergency lighting and fire detection systems for the protection of people and the security of property.

Full details of Tunstall Telecom Group Plc and of this Offer for Sale, together with a Form of Application, are contained in the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered), copies of which may be obtained from:

Hambros Bank Limited,
 41 Bishopsgate,
 London EC2P 2AA.

Grievson, Grant and Co.,
 59 Gresham Street,
 London EC2P 2AS.

and from the following branches of
National Westminster Bank PLC:
 New Issues Department, Drapers Gardens,
 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

8 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham B2 5RT 32 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7UG
 117 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1LG 80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DZ
 14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow G2 4AQ 8 Park Row, Leeds LS1 1QS
 55 King Street, Manchester M60 2DB 24 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE99 1PS

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 am on Thursday 23rd June, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

John Lawless

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GOLF: WATSON AND BALLESTEROS TAKE CENTRE-STAGE IN THE U.S. OPEN

Nelson sends a signal to the leading warships of the fleet

From John Hennessey, Golf Correspondent, Pittsburgh.

If the United States Golf Association had a private line to the Almighty, they could hardly have staged a more dramatic climax to their 1983 Open championship. After a gripping third round, the lead was shared by Tom Watson, the holder of this championship, and Severiano Ballesteros, holder of the Masters title, on 212, one under par.

One stroke behind Larry Nelson, the PGA champion of 1981, and Calvin Peete, a player whose extraordinary background is beyond any analysis here. One stroke further back looms the large menacing figure of Raymond Floyd, the current PGA champion. All this was made possible by stoic performances by four of the players, and the comet-like advance by Nelson, whose 65 over the Oakmont Country Club course (6,272 yards, par 71) almost defied belief.

There were corresponding areas of depression, of course, particularly those over Jack Nicklaus, whose 77 left him on 224, 12 strokes behind Greg Norman, the Australian representing Europe (81 and 230), David Graham, winner in 1981 (78 and 226), John Mahaffey, winner of the PGA Championship on this same course in 1979 (79 and 220), Tom Kite (221), Craig Stadler (223), and Hale Irwin (223). All these are left to contemplate better things, with luck, next year. Peter Oosterhuis, the only British competitor, hardly cherishes such an ambition, but he would have hoped for something better than 228, on a rising tide of 75, 76, 77.

These then, were all left to play walk-on parts, bearing shields and spears and rhuibarbs. While Ballesteros and Watson strode centre-stage and declaimed their superiority. For these two, it would almost be a case of déjà vu, since they battled it out together in the third round, with superb determination, neither one letting the other build up a substantial lead. Watson did once steal two strokes ahead, but Ballesteros fought him tooth and nail, and it was a Spaniard who forced a four from the par four-and-a-

half 18th to draw level for the last time.

While these stirring exploits were afoot, Nelson was recalling the deeds of a famous naval namesake. As if 65 on this course is not something of an impossible dream, he achieved it from a position of one over par after four holes, and against a depressing background of personal failure throughout the season. The course was a mite easier after Friday's storm, but nothing like enough to excuse an affront of this magnitude.

Nelson is no dynamo of a man, a quiet-spoken Alabamian of only 11 stone. But he is a pure striker of a golf ball, who would always be a challenger, if his putter were on song. This year, though, he has been putting "like a dog." It passes comprehension that a man who stands fourth in the tour statistics for "greens in regulation" has missed the 36-hole cut 10 times out of 16. He lies 158, deep in the dungeons, for his putting, and, though that may be a misleading figure, since the man who misses greens is almost certain to get away with fewer putts, it does at least point to the heart of his problem.

It is, I suppose, in the nature of the game that he should prosper on the most difficult greens the players have faced all year. With an untimely five at the third out of his system, he made the game look like child's play. A nine-iron to three feet at the fifth pulled the switch, and he took six birdies from the next 10 holes, once by reaching the par five fifth with a four-wood, but elsewhere holing putts from as far away as 25 feet. Three on the 16th green, vast as it is, 228 yards from the tee, seemed to upset the laws of nature, but he made amends by one of the rare birdies at the home hole today, a punitive par-four 456 yards uphill.

Peete emerged from a huge brood in a black ghetto in 1943, to take up the game in his 24th year. He will be 40 next year, but it is only in the last year or so that he has rocketed to a place of eminence in American Golf, with a game based on uncanny accuracy.

The rough at Oakmont could

Nelson: made the game look like child's play

be as high as an elephant's eye for all he needs care, since he rarely puts the ball other than on the fairway, and on that part of the fairway that sets up the shot to the green.

He is not a good putter, however, and his 75 on Thursday reflected the general bewilderment caused by the Oakmont greens.

Watson v Ballesteros was a crowd-puller of such dimensions that the attendance for the day, 38,046, surpassed the previous record for a single day of the United States Open by more than 4,000. They will hardly feel that they got less than value for money. Ballesteros was the first to strike, negatively if you will, by getting a four at the 469-yard first, a hole that had stolen a stroke from him on the first two days. This time, persevering with his one-iron off the tee, he still missed the green with his second, but contrived to get up and down from the rough.

The trickling putt from 20 feet gave him his first birdie at the third, and two woods reached the fourth green (361 yards). Watson emulated that colossal achievement, almost to the same blade of grass on the green. Thereafter, it was hammer-and-tongs all the way, with

Third round scores

21st: T. Watson, 72, 70, 78; S. Ballesteros (Spa), 72, 74, 78; G. Peete, 78, 78, 70; L. Nelson, 74, 78, 75.
22nd: R. Floyd, 72, 70, 72.
23rd: G. Norman, 72, 72, 78.
24th: J. Mahaffey, 72, 72, 78.
25th: D. Graham, 72, 72, 78.
26th: H. Irwin, 72, 72, 78.
27th: C. Stadler, 72, 72, 78.
28th: P. Oosterhuis, 72, 72, 78.
29th: T. Kite, 72, 72, 78.
30th: J. Nicklaus, 72, 72, 78.
31st: G. Peete, 72, 72, 78.
32nd: L. Nelson, 72, 72, 78.
33rd: S. Ballesteros, 72, 72, 78.
34th: T. Watson, 72, 72, 78.
35th: R. Floyd, 72, 72, 78.
36th: G. Norman, 72, 72, 78.
37th: J. Mahaffey, 72, 72, 78.
38th: D. Graham, 72, 72, 78.
39th: H. Irwin, 72, 72, 78.
40th: C. Stadler, 72, 72, 78.
41st: P. Oosterhuis, 72, 72, 78.
42nd: T. Kite, 72, 72, 78.
43rd: J. Nicklaus, 72, 72, 78.
44th: G. Peete, 72, 72, 78.
45th: L. Nelson, 72, 72, 78.
46th: S. Ballesteros, 72, 72, 78.
47th: T. Watson, 72, 72, 78.
48th: R. Floyd, 72, 72, 78.
49th: G. Norman, 72, 72, 78.
50th: J. Mahaffey, 72, 72, 78.
51st: D. Graham, 72, 72, 78.
52nd: H. Irwin, 72, 72, 78.
53rd: C. Stadler, 72, 72, 78.
54th: P. Oosterhuis, 72, 72, 78.
55th: T. Kite, 72, 72, 78.
56th: J. Nicklaus, 72, 72, 78.
57th: G. Peete, 72, 72, 78.
58th: L. Nelson, 72, 72, 78.
59th: S. Ballesteros, 72, 72, 78.
60th: T. Watson, 72, 72, 78.

Manuel emerges from shadows

From Mitchell Platts, Biarritz

Magnus Ballesteros won the \$56,000 Times Open here yesterday, finishing with a flourish typical of Severiano, his younger brother.

From four strokes behind with eight holes to play, he came home in 30 for a 64 to tie Nick Faldo and win for the first time on the European circuit with an aggregate of 262, 14 under par. Faldo (67) took second place, two strokes behind Ballesteros.

So the story did not go according to plan. Yet, after nine holes, it appeared that Faldo, whose sheer class in a difficult field made him the hot favourite to win, was strolling to victory.

Faldo looked sharp from the start. He overpowered the first (512 yards) with an immaculate drive, a scorching iron and two putts for a birdie. Then he holled from 300 for an eagle three at the long third. Ballesteros bravely followed him in from 28th, also for an eagle, but the 317-yard ninth seemed to mark the end of the Spaniard's resistance.

Faldo drove to the edge of the green, and, after a week chip which left the ball 12th short, he holled for a birdie three. Ballesteros pulled his drive high over the out-of-bounds hedge of a car, and he needed a three with his second ball to escape with a five.

The drama centred around Ballesteros and Faldo. The Spaniard launched a remarkable counter-attack by holing from a bunker for a birdie at the eleventh. It gave him a new lease of life and then the 14-year-old gave himself the title. Faldo pulled his tee shot with a wedge into a cluster of bamboo, he took a penalty drop, and three more to get down for a five. Ballesteros knew it was his moment, and he holled from 120 for a birdie.

A 10ft putt brought another Ballesteros birdie at the next hole. After Faldo had holled from 12ft for a birdie at the fifteenth, his rival followed him from eight feet. So Faldo had to hole from 12ft after spending so many years in the shadow of Seve.

LEADING SCORERS (36 holes) 262: M. Ballesteros (Spain) 67, 66, 64, 65; N. Faldo (Wales) 67, 67, 66, 64; J. Mahaffey (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; D. Graham (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; H. Irwin (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; C. Stadler (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; P. Oosterhuis (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; T. Kite (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; J. Nicklaus (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; G. Peete (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; L. Nelson (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; S. Ballesteros (Spain) 67, 67, 66, 64; T. Watson (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; R. Floyd (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; G. Norman (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; J. Mahaffey (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; D. Graham (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; H. Irwin (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; C. Stadler (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; P. Oosterhuis (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; T. Kite (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; J. Nicklaus (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; G. Peete (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; L. Nelson (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; S. Ballesteros (Spain) 67, 67, 66, 64; T. Watson (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; R. Floyd (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; G. Norman (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; J. Mahaffey (USA) 67, 67, 66, 64; D. 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Union levy Bill may give way to curbs on strikes

By Philip Webster and David Felton

Proposed legislation to end the political levy system under which trade union political funds are financed by deductions from their members' pay may be dropped after concerted pressure from business groups for further restrictions on union immunities.

Ministers are hoping that the trade unions themselves will agree to take steps which will, in the words of the Conservative manifesto, ensure that individual members are free and effectively able to decide for themselves whether to pay the political levy.

If that happens, it is said, there will be no need for the Government to introduce a measure for which it has no great enthusiasm, particularly as it would open up again the issue of state financing of the political parties.

Ministers are firm, however, that if the TUC makes no move to put its own house in order then they will legislate eventually.

The Queen's Speech on Wednesday will foreshadow a Bill giving union members the right to hold ballots for election of union governing bodies, to hold pre-strike ballots, and to decide from time to time whether their unions should have party political funds. The latter proposal, ministers believe, will go some way towards meeting the problem of the levy.

Industrial leaders, such as the Institute of Directors and the Confederation of British Industry, have been arguing that it would be a waste of legislative time to concentrate on the levy issue.

Instead, the groups of lobbyists, which also includes chambers of commerce and the Centre for Policy Studies, are arguing for quick action to make unions' immunities against civil action conditional on observance of agreed dispute procedures.

It is being argued that the first candidates for such procedural agreements should be unions representing workers in essential public services, but business leaders are also pressing for such legislation subsequently to cover other public services and private industry.

The Government has decided not to bring forward its legislation to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan authorities which will now probably come in the second session of the Parliament.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, whose department is responsible for the legislation, has decided that priority should be given to curbing excessive rate rises of over-riding councils and to establishing a new authority for London Transport.

Walesa meeting put off

Continued from page 1

to happen on Wednesday or Thursday, probably in Cracow.

The Pope, however, has been developing his message, much of which has weighty political implications for Poland, during his pilgrimage.

In an address to Poland's bishops during a closed meeting yesterday, he emphasized that the church must always identify with the legitimate goals of the Polish workers.

Today he travels to Poznan and Katowice. In Katowice special seats near the altar have been allocated to the families of Silesian miners shot by the militia soon after the declaration of martial law.

The Polish Government has been particularly sharp in its criticism of Western press coverage of the papal trip saying that it has concentrated on the sensationalist and has inflated the importance of the Solidarity demonstrations

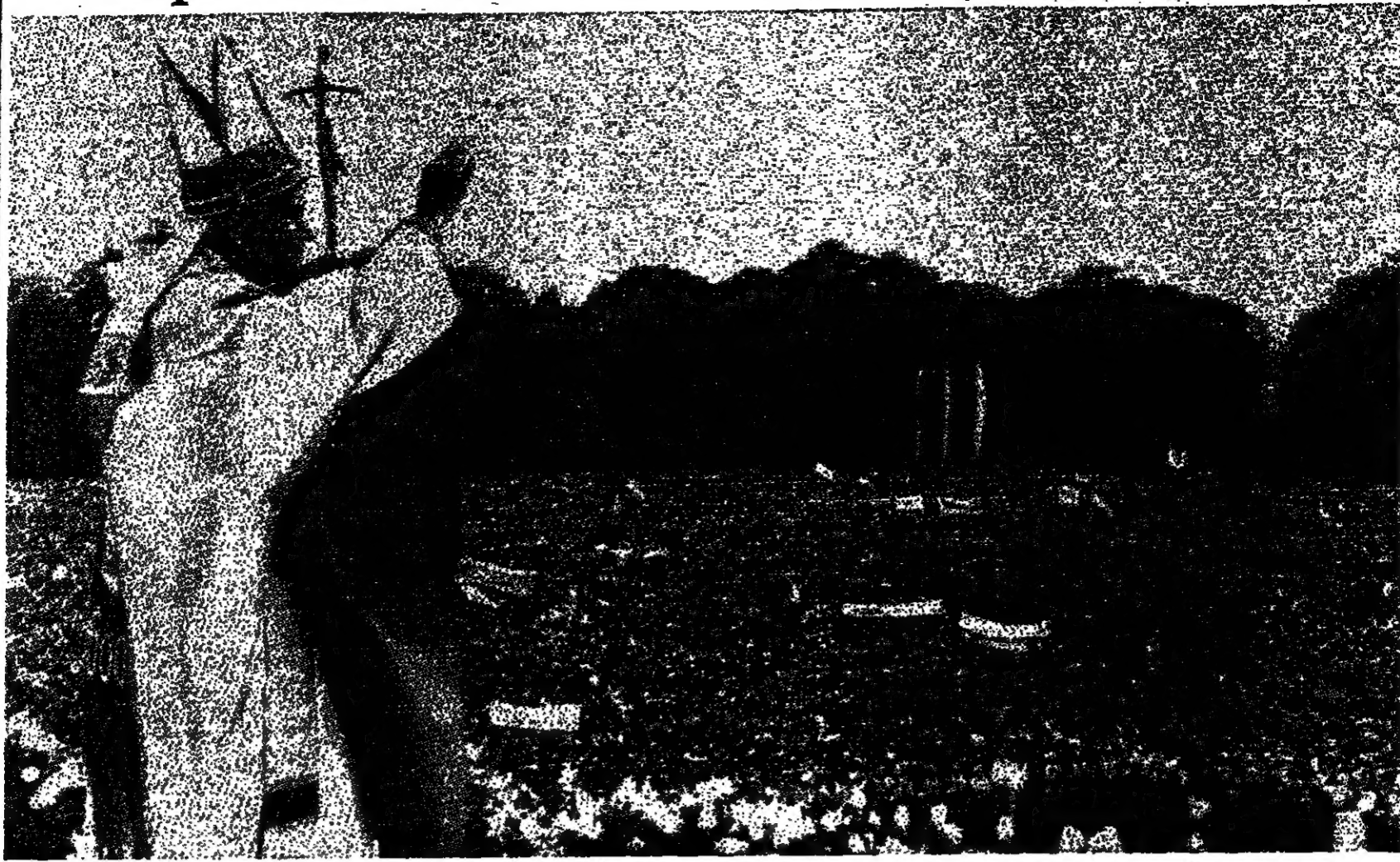
and the leaders and the led, he has also made clear that the dialogue must be rooted in moral integrity if it is to achieve anything.

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Pope's address becomes Solidarity jamboree



From Roger Boyes

Czestochowa

The Pope has not proposed any political escape route for the Polish people; but the ragamuffin army of a million young pilgrims was undeterred at the weekend. Skilled as ever in converting any large gathering into a solidarity jamboree.

From the weather-worn battlements of Czestochowa's Jasna Gora monastery, the Pope's baritone echoed over and into the heads of a generation embittered by the loss of a trade union that expressed many of their hopes and ambitions. "We do want - we do not want - a Poland - a Poland - that costs us nothing - that costs us nothing," came the voice, duplicated by the loudspeakers.

Dozens of Solidarity banners sprouted in the crowd in response to certain trigger words - workers, two mentions of solidarity with a small S, any reference to truth or oppression or human rights.

A hawk-eyed government agent could have unravelled most of the country's underground opposition simply by pinpointing the banners: Ursus (tractor factory) Solidarity Greetings the Pope, Warsaw Poly-

technic Solidarity Is With You.

But a million people shoe-horned into the meadow surrounding the ancient monastery defeats even the most vigilant secret service man - indeed defeated some of the ambulances trying to remove fainting girls - and the main concern was to prevent assassination attempts on the man in scarlet.

It is difficult to know whether the Pope is giving the Polish people what they want. The huge applause - almost frightening when voiced by so many people in such a confined space - is a poor measure. Sometimes the young people - Scouts in long capes, students who have just finished their exams (who earned a special blessing from the Pope), farmers, shipyard workers, priests who looked as young as their charges - seemed to be applauding their own misery.

"Mary, Mother of Christ and Queen of Poland," declared the Pope, "knows your sufferings, your difficult youth, your sense of injustice and humiliation, the lack of prospects for the future... perhaps the temptations to flee to some other world." That cannot be

londest applause on Saturday night for it showed that the Pope understands both those who fought through the Solidarity era and those who have reached political maturity since the union was banned by the Jaruzelski Government.

The young Poles thus admire the Pope for his political as well as his spiritual integrity and they love him for being Polish. Whether that means they will accept his recipe for improving the Polish lot remains to be seen. The Pope gave a stern reminder to the young that the first step was to stop moral degeneration, not to give in to "social vices" - a reference to the increasing number of young Poles who have taken to drugs or who are becoming alcoholics or who are simply drifting.

The next step is dialogue. In earlier homilies and public addresses, the Pope declared his commitment to reviving the dialogue between East and West (a new, more outgoing outposts) and the dialogue between the leaders and the led in Poland. But in the Pope's view it must be a dialogue using not only similar words - as in his meeting with General Jaruzelski

li - but respecting similar ideals and rights. That is more difficult as the government refusal to accept Mr Lach Walasa as a talking partner demonstrates.

On Saturday night, the Pope's most immediate dilemma was how to hold a dialogue with a million people. When the Pope rose from his throne on the ramparts of the monastery, the crowd chanted in deafening unison "Long Live The Pope", making it impossible for him to speak. After a few minutes he said: "I would like to ask if a man who comes to Poland from Rome has the right to speak."

"Bardzo prosimy" - please go ahead - chanted the pilgrims. The pilgrims, who came on bicycles, coaches, commandeered farm tractors, special trains and by foot also stayed the night, mainly in tents and sleeping bags, gathered around camp fires and sang "God watch over Poland".

The Pope made one major omission to his prepared text delivered earlier in the day. In the prepared version he had spoken of anger in the hearts of Poles. While delivering the speech he deleted the word "anger". It was easy to see why.

Hattersley given Healey's support

Continued from page 1

which people look for in their government.

He wrote: "Both the front runners are able and attractive men. Neither is an extremist in any sense. But our new leader will have to prove a match on every aspect of policy with a well-briefed Mrs Thatcher in the House."

"He will have to match the experience of Dr David Owen on the box. He will have to stand the course for up to five full years."

"There will be no room for a long process of learning by trial and error. The stakes are far too great for that. So the argument points to Mr Roy Hattersley, with Mr Neil Kinnock as his deputy."

Mr Hattersley's supporters believe that the extent to which the trade unions consult their members on the leadership issue is crucial to his prospects. Yesterday they welcomed the decision of the public employees' union (Ntpe) to ballot their members.

The poll by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) in *The Sunday Times* yesterday showed that although Mr Kinnock is the clear choice among Labour voters, 56 per cent backing him and 27 per cent backing Mr Hattersley, the preference of those who voted Tory or Alliance was 45 per cent for Mr Hattersley, 30 per cent for Mr Kinnock and 21 per cent for Mr Shore.

As the Hattersley aides were quick to point out, it is among those that did not vote Labour at the election that the new leader must make a great impact. They said that the poll suggests Mr Hattersley is best placed to do so.

Meanwhile, the trade union inquest into Labour's election defeat is expected to lead to demands for changes in key elements of party policy, including withdrawal from the EEC and unilateral nuclear disarmament, as the price for future financial backing.

An analysis of the election by Trades Union for a Labour Victory (Tulv) which raised £2.4m from member unions to finance the campaign, has led to criticisms of both party policy and organization.

The groups first post election meeting will not be held until July 13 but in the meantime the pressure from some right-wing unions is increasing for changes in policies which have proved unacceptable to the electorate.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Margaret opens Oliver Messel exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30.
The Duke of Gloucester, President of the Cancer Research Campaign, opens a new laboratory at the Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, Surrey, 2.15.
The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, attends the championships at Wimbledon, 1.55.
Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Renaissance Ball in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child at Sutton Place, Guildford, 8.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings and drawings by John Kington, The Guelph Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8 (until July 8).
Abstract paintings by an American artist, Constance Kilgore, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 10).
Landscapes and flowers by Joan Esguerra, Walcott Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (until July 9).

Exhibitions in progress

A child's life in the 1920s, and tarts and plaids: Haggis Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Glasgow, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until end of August).
Recital by Christopher Trussell of Los Angeles, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.
Piano recital by John Lill, St Mary's Church, Bowdon, Altrincham, 7.30.
Organ recital by Graham Matthews, St Bartholomew's Church, Arnhem, Leeds, 8.

Music

Recital by Christopher Trussell of Los Angeles, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.
Piano recital by John Lill, St Mary's Church, Bowdon, Altrincham, 7.30.
Organ recital by Graham Matthews, St Bartholomew's Church, Arnhem, Leeds, 8.

Talks, lectures

Arts, crafts and creators, by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Wimbledon buses

London Transport buses to the Wimbledon tennis championships, which begin today, will run frequently from about 8 am from Southfields station and Wimbledon station - served by British Rail trains from Waterloo and by the District Line.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.65	27.00
Belgium Fr	81.90	76.50
Canada \$	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.77	13.72
Finland Mk	8.87	8.37
France Fr	12.10	11.55
Germany DM	4.04	3.83
Greece Dr	134.00	125.00
Hong Kong \$	11.40	10.75
Ireland P	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2385.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.52	4.29
Norway Kr	11.57	10.97
Portugal Esc	165.00	153.00
Spain Ptas	220.50	209.50
Sweden Kr	12.07	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.19
USA \$	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	133.00	127.00

Rates for small denominations bank notes only, as quoted by Barclay Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT index closed down 1.6 on Friday at 714.1.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 6.11 on Friday at 1242.19.

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

	Index	Average price (£)	% change - over the preceding
			1 year 6 months 3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,787	21.2 16.7 2.4
1978 December	121.1	17,682	19.8 9.8 3.8
1979 December	151.0	22,291	24.8 9.8 2.6
1980 December	185.7	24,523	22.3 9.8 2.2
1981 January	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
February	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
March	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
April	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
May	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
June	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
July	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
August	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
September	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
October	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
November	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
December	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
1982 January	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
February	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
March	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
April	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
May	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
June	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
July	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
August	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
September	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
October	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
November	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
December	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
1983 January	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
February	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
March	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
April	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
May	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0
June	185.7	24,523	0.0 0.0 0.0

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price (£)	% change - over preceding 12 months
North	23,582	12.5
Yorkshire/Number	23,582	12.5
East Midlands	23,582	12.5
West Midlands	23,582	12.5
East of England	23,582	12.5
South East	23,582	12.5
South West	23,582	12.5
London	23,582	12.5
Wales	23,582	12.5
Scotland	23,582	12.5

Nature notes

Birds have a busy, preoccupied air, and are feeding hungry nestlings or fledglings. Finches have begun a second brood: goldfinches build again in the swaying outer branches of fruit-trees, finches in quick brittle ledges. The robin's song begins to filter, the wren's voice dominates the countryside.

Midsummer flowers are out in profusion. Greater sticklewort sprinkles the ground with white among the young bracken plants; it will die as the bracken canopy closes over it. Dog roses line the lanes: hollyhocks smoky-blue in the hedge-bottoms. The purple flowers of tufted vetch twine round the grasses: grass vetching, with its long thin leaves, is almost undetectable in the meadows, until its deep crimson flower opens on the stem. Poppies and on-eye daisies fall like the first hay.

Water crowfoot covers the ditches with flowers and leaves. Yellow flag stands in clumps on the lakesides: in the water, yellow water lilies stick up at odd angles on their stalks, like the head and neck of some small lake-monster. On heath-tops, the last dry umbels of last autumn tremble and fall, while the new fruit wags, green and hairy, on the same twig.

DJMM

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 23VB 984512 (the winner comes from Cambridgeshire); £50,000: 13AB 480946 (Lancashire); £25,000: 23VT 041541 (Essex).

Pollen count

For today's Pollen recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather

An area of high pressure off NE coast will persist.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, Midlands: Cloudy, first sunny periods later; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

East Angles, E England: Cloudy at first, sunny periods later; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Dry, sunny; wind NE, moderate; max 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, S Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Mild, dry, sunny; wind E, light to moderate; max 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

NE, NE Scotland, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Dry, sunny; wind variable; max 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

Shetland: Cloudy at times, sunny periods; wind SW, moderate; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68F), cooler in Shetland.

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: mainly dry and sunny. But some rain in NW Scotland, risk of isolated showers elsewhere in S England later. Mostly very warm or hot.

SEA PASSENGERS: 6 North Sea Wind NE, fresh but moderate; 6 Dover, English Channel (to West), 6 Irish Sea or strong SW moderate, occasionally gusty. 8 English Channel, Irish Sea, Wind W, light to moderate; see night.

Sun rises: 4.43am. Sun sets: 9.21pm. Moon rises: 2.23am. Moon sets: 4.00pm.

Full Moon June 25.

Lighting-up time

London: 9.51 pm to 4.13 am. Bristol: 10.21 pm to 3.23 am. Edinburgh: 10.21 pm to 3.55 am. Manchester: 10.12 pm to 4.00 am. Portsmouth: 10.02 pm to 4.42 am.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday, in shade, in °C, in °F.

	°C	°F
Belfast	21.70	71.06
Birmingham	21.70	71.06
Bristol	21.70	71.06
Cardiff	21.70	71.06
Edinburgh	21.70	71.06
Glasgow	21.70	71.06
London	21.70	71.06
Manchester	21.70	71.06
Newcastle	21.70	71.06
Nottingham	21.70	71.06
Sheffield	21.70	71.06
Southampton	21.70	71.06
Stoke	21.70	71.06
Swansea	21.70	71.06
Torquay	21.70	71.06
Wolverhampton	21.70	71.06
Wrexham	21.70	71.06

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 8 pm, 20C (68F); min 9 pm to 5 am, 10C (50F); humidity: 61 per cent; rain: 0.0 mm; sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 14.0 hr; bar: mean sea level, 6 mm; 1,013.2 mbars, falling.

20C (68F); min 9 pm to 5 am, 12C (54F); humidity: 61 per cent; rain: 0.0 mm; sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 14.0 hr; bar: mean sea level, 6 mm; 1,013.2 mbars, falling.

Highest and lowest

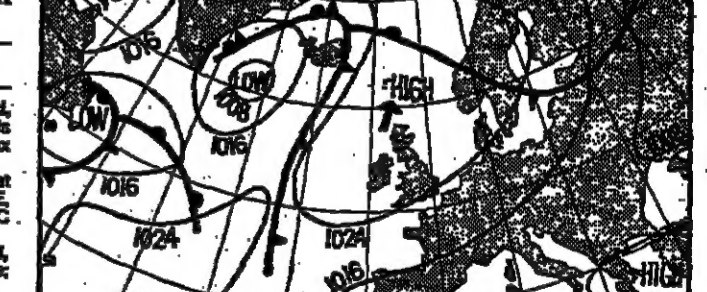
YESTERDAY: Highest day temp: London, 20C (68F); lowest day temp: Manchester, 14C (57F); highest night temp: London, 10C (50F); lowest night temp: Manchester, 5C (41F); sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 14.0 hr; bar: mean sea level, 6 mm; 1,013.2 mbars, falling.

SATURDAY: Highest day temp: London, 20C (68F); lowest day temp: Manchester, 14C (57F); highest night temp: London, 10C (50F); lowest night temp: Manchester, 5C (41F); sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 14.0 hr; bar: mean sea level, 6 mm; 1,013.2 mbars, falling.

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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions of hPa

Pressure is shown in millions of hPa



High tides

High tides

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	MT
London Bridge	10.34	6.5	11.57	8.5
Aberdeen	10.17	3.7	11.04	3.5
Aberystwyth	3.30	11.3	4.11	11.2
Amble	1.10	8.6	3.56	10.0
Cardiff	3.16	10.4	3.56	10.4
Doverport	2.10	4.7	2.26	4.6
Durham	7.58	1.7	8.17	7.8
Falmouth	1.49	4.5	2.26	4.4
Glasgow	10.49	8.3	4.20	8.2
Hartlepool	3.20	4.6	3.04	3.5
Highland	7.12	4.3	7.58	4.7
London	6.58	3.5	7.58	3.5
Manchester	2.27	7.7	3.05	7.6
Middlesbrough	11.32	5.0	5.0	5.0
London Tower	10.37	6.5	11.58	8.5
London Victoria	10.39	6.5	11.59	8.5
London Albert Embankment	6.32	2.1	6.52	2.2
London Tower	6.32	2.1	6.52	2.2
London Victoria	6.32	2.1	6.52	2.2
London Albert Embankment	6.32	2.1	6.52	2.2
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